The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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LIBRARY SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH TO

"THE LIGHT THAT HERALDS NEW YEAR"

Diwali, the festival of lights, will blaze its trail this week with crackers and sparklers. With new clothes and decorations, it illumines every home and rings in the New

—Photo By Vanguard Studios

Democracy Must Deliver The Goods

(SEE PAGE 7)

Gandhiji - The Artist

BY BALDEO SAHAI

AS in other affairs of life, so in the matter of art Mahatma Gandhi truly voiced the view-point of the present day Indian masses. That common view-point he gilded with the contributon of his most uncommon personality. Not only he was a great artist himself but he has left behind his inspiring opinion on art and life which is of immense value to the people in general and the artists in particular.

"I do not call that great art which demands an intimate knowledge of technique for its appreciation. To me, art, in order to be truly great, must like the beauty of nature be universal in its appeal. I cannot, for the life of me, call the power of making hair-splitting distinction the test of artistic appreciation".

That is exactly what is written on the faces of majority of visitors who circumambulate the four walls of a modern art exhibition, standing before paintings of abstract subjects done in strange techniques. They feel they should appreciate them but they know that they are bored. For, they do not know that magic word which is to open the gates of beauty and joy that awaits there and what is meant to elevate and inspire simply leads to an intellectual tiresomeness. Thus, many works of art today — pilgrimages in the quest of fresh forms of perfection, exhibiting Cubist, Impressionist or Irrealistic trends — which are not as universal in their appeal as nature and to appreciate which does require some knowledge of the technique, may fall outside the scope of Gandhiji's art. Yet it cannot be denied, what has not been appreciated at the time of execution has been sometimes hailed as masterpiece by a maturer aesthetic sense of a future generation. His view, therefore, may not be quite comprehensive but it does represent the reaction of our people to art at present. Unfortunately this point has not been much appreciated by most of our artists who do not take into consideration the art-sense of the public while giving expression to their creative genius.

As to his own definite idea about art and beauty, it is best expressed in the lines of Keats—"Truth is Beauty, Beauty Truth." With Gandhiji, truth and beauty were synonyms. There is no Beauty apart from Truth and what is Truth is surely highest Beauty. A thing to be beautiful, therefore, should be always an expression of truth and truth is that which was, is, and shall ever be. It should appeal to all peoples and at all times. To put it in the mouth of Keats again—

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases: it will never
Pass into nothingness.

To be so, it could not be personal and formal. It must be impersonal, aloof and universal, an expression of some eternal truth, wherever it may be, which would forever 'elevate, inspire and evoke the best in us'. Such are the Ramayana and Gita, Meghdoot and Shakuntala which have for milleniums given peace and joy to the millions of many lands. Such is the Buddha of Sarnath and equally the buxom water-nymphs of Sanchi. Such is the Siva Nataraja of South India and Trimurthi of Elephanta. Such are the inimitable frescoes of Ajanta and delicate paintings of the Pahari School. Such have been the works of art in every great country of the world. In word, in stone, in bronze or colour, wherever truth has been expressed, it is beauty which is a joy for ever and shall never pass into nothingness!

But the exclusive contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the conception

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
The MOST POISONOUS REPTILE IN THE WORLD!
IS THE TIGER SNAKE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WHOSE BITE WILL KILL A MAN IN LESS THAN AN HOUR, AND A DOG IN 20 MINUTES!
IT'S VENOM IS OF SUCH HIGH TOXICITY THAT IT IS NOT EQUALED BY ANY OTHER KNOWN SNAKE, INCLUDING INDIA'S BANDED KRAIT OR AFRICA'S DEATH ADDER!
THE LOWEST POINT OF LAND ON EARTH IS THE DEAD SEA, PALESTINE, WHICH IS 1,290 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL!
STEWART MORGAN OF WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., OWNS A FELINE WHICH HE CALLS A "CABBIT"— THE FRONT HALF IS CAT, THE HIND HALF, WHICH IS ALWAYS JUMPING, IS BUILT LIKE A RABBIT!
UMBRELLA ROCK ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
THOUGH THESE LAYERS OF ROCK APPEAR PERILOUSLY BALANCED, THIRTY PEOPLE CAN STAND ON ITS TOP!
THIS IS THE ONLY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM WHICH SEVEN STATES CAN BE SEEN!

WEEK-END FUN

My young nephew—high-spirited as all small boys ought to be—has, I think, quite good manners. For example, for his birthday last year his mother asked him what he would like best for a present. After considerable thought he said he'd like a baby sister. And it just so happened that his mother was able to oblige him. Quite a pretty baby.

This year, when the lad was asked the same question, he hesitated:

"Mother, I hardly like to bother you you again."

"Tell me, dear."

"Well, mother, it may be too much for you. Last year I asked you for a baby sister and you gave me one. This year—O! it may be too much for you."

"What is it you want, darling?"

"A Shetland pony, please".

*

During a history lesson the teacher pointed out to the class that a surname often indicated the trade of the ancestors of those who bore the name. He gave the obviously simple examples of Smith, Taylor, Baker, and others. Then he questioned one of the boys:

"What were your ancestors, Webb?"

"Spiders, sir."

*

John: "Have you ever had any differences of opinion with your wife?"

Peter: "Often! But I have never told her."

*

President Lincoln was once taken to task for his attitude towards his enemies. "Why do you try to make friends of them?" asked an associate. "You should try to destroy them."

"Am I not desrtoying my enemies," Lincoln gently replied, "when I make them my friends?"

*

Little Girl: "Mother, when I grow up and want to get married will I have to marry a man like papa?"

Mother: "Yes, dear".

Little girl: "And if I don't get married will I be an old maid like Aunt Jane?"

Mother: "Yes dear".

Little girl: "Gosh, am I in a fix!"

*

Laden with luggage, the husband stared miserably down the platform at the departing train.

"If you hadn't taken so long getting ready," he grumbled to his wife, we would have caught it."

"Yes," the wife rejoined, "and if you hadn't hurried me so, we wouldn't have so long to wait for the next one!"

*

"Would you give me the pleasure of your company at dinner this evening?" asked the absent-minded prpfessor of one of his students "You will meet your friend Thompson."

"But, Professor," said the student with some confusion. "I am Thompson."

"Oh, I'm frightfully sorry! Frightfully sorry! But that doesn't matter! Come just the same. I am sure you will like him."

A tramp, finding generosity all too rare, at last agreed to do some work in return for a meal. The farmer asked him to sort out the potatoes that had been dug up. "All you have to do," said he, "is to put the large potatoes on one side and the little ones on the other."

Half an hour later the tramp knocked at the farmer's door.

"I'm sorry, guv'nor! I can't do that job. It's too hard."

"What!" said the farmer. "It's absolutely child's play. You have just to take hold of a potato and put it on one side or the other."

"That's just it," replied the tramp, "Every time I have to make a decision."

*

A woman had been bitten by a dog. Doctor: "It's possible you may be carried off by hydrophobia, madam, so it may be well to note down your last wishes."

The woman busied herself with pen and paper for a long time.

Doctor: "That's a long will, isn't it?"

Patient: "Will! I'm just making a list of the people I'am going to bite."

*

It was a warm day, and Farmer Jones was driving a load of hay when he met Farmer Sikes.

"I never felt it so hot this time of year," said Farmer Jones.

*

"Mebbe", drawled Farmer Sikes, "it's because you never sat on a load of burning hay before.

*

Doctor: "Well, my little man, you are quite well again. I was quite sure that the pills I left for you would cure you. How did you take them, in water or in sugar?"

"Oh, I used them in my peashooter!"

*

It was a very hot and sultry day. "May I see the thinnest thing you have in a dress?" she inquired.

"Very sorry, madam", replied the new assistant, "but she's out at lunch."

*

"Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy you talked about?"

"Yes."

"Any results?"

"Yes—I've got to give up smoking cigars!"

*

"I knew an artist once who painted a cobweb on the ceiling so realistically that the maid spent hours trying to get it down."

"Sorry, dear, I just don't believe it."

"Why not? Artists have been known to do such things."

"Yes—but not maids."

*

In Chatham, England, three youngsters stole 152 cartons of ice cream, 10 pounds of nuts, and 10 toy pistols. The cops found them by simply following a trail of ice-cream wrappers and nutshells.

TAGORE'S "CHITRA"

BY V. PUTTAMADAPPA

TAGORE is to India what Milton is to England, Dante to Italy, and Tolstoy to Russia. Tagore is, indisputably, the only Indian whose works have brought the Orient and the occident nearer in spirit, and have inspired and instructed the people all the world over. Not to have read Tagore's "Gitanjali" means ignorance of nothing less than India herself.

"Wreck," "Gora," "The King of The Dark Chamber" and "Reminiscences" are the most popular of many of his works, and "they have bee read over and over again without on iota of the interest in them being lost. Among these "Chitra" is a lyrical, one-act play. The subject for this drama is selected from Mahabharata, the Indian "Odyssey." Tagore has made a few alterations in the original and these are made only to emphasise the importance and the beauty of the subject.

The following is the original story of "Chitra":

Arjuna, one of the Pandavas, "in fulfilment of a vow of penance" comes to Manipur. There he sees Chitrangada, daughter to Chitravahana, the ruler of the country. Arjuna falls in love with Chitrangada and wishes to marry her. But Chitravahana tells him that since he had no male issue, "The one son that will be born to Chitrangada must be the perpetuator of his race. That son will be the price that he demands for the marriage. He can take her if he likes, on this condition." Arjuna agrees to this condition, marries Chitrangada, begets a son three years later and then resumes his travels.

Tagore has twisted the original story a little, and has given it a dramatic form. The subject is barrowed but the story telling is all Tagore's own.

The following is the story of Tagore's "Chitra": Chitra is the only daughter of Chitravahana. She is more manly than womanly in her words and deeds. The manly build of her body, the daring adventures she undertakes, the miraculous bow she always wields—all these have hardened the milky heart of Chitra, and she knows no love, no coyness. Her pastime is hunting; her friends are the cruel beasts of the wilderness. One day, while hunting in the wilderness, she perceives Arjuna lying asleep on the bed of grass. The moment she stands before Arjuna she has strange feelings in her heart. No sooner she speaks to him than she realises that she is speaking to a man, a man much mightier than herself. For the first time in her life, she experiences pangs of love in her heart. She meets Arjuna again in a temple and requests him to love her. But Partha rejects her love on the grounds that he is under penance. Whereupon Chitra seeks out Madana and Vasanta, and requests them to beautify her body so that Arjuna instantaneously and voluntarily may fall in love with her. Madana and Vasanta make Chitra fairer than the evening star, and promise her that she would remain beautiful for one year. Arjuna falls in love with this "Phantom of delight," and the lovers are united. Chitra does not betray the secret of her beauty till the last but one day, but when Arjuna comes to know the truth he stands stupefied and the last words he speaks continue to ring in our ears for a long time.

This is the story of Tagore's Chitra. Tagore is at his best in this drama in sustaining the suspense, in creating a romantic atmosphere, and in the exposition of characters. The characters in Chitra and Arjuna are two enigmas. Arjuna wins over Chitra by his very eye-sight. A glance by Arjuna subdues the militant Chitra. But how about Arjuna? He too is defeated by Chitra. A glance at Chitra's beauty creates innumerable love circles in Arjuna's heart-pool, and instantaneously he becomes her slave. They are both defeated yet both win! What marvellous imagination! It is not the real Chitra with whom Arjuna falls in love. It is the Madana's creation that Arjuna wooes. Likewise, it is not the real Chitra but the Madana's creation that defeats Arjuna.

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Patter: By Asude

TUMMY TALK

Let us have a heart-to-heart,—or, shall we say, a tum-to-tum talk—about Love. Not your namby-pamby "pash" for that girl in the bus or the houri in the soda fountain, but of real Passion,—the greatest Love of all,—your Love for the good old tum-tum. I suppose, *you* would call it "belly."

"There is no love sincerer than the love of Food." Who said that? Not I, but the sage of Ayot St. Lawrence did, in "Man & Superman", and I think the old grand-dad said a mouthful there.

But why should I start talking of Food? I didn't. It is the President of the Indian National Congress who started it,—a sincere lover of Food.

"No salt, no sugar, no milk, no butter, no ghee, no honey." A man asked me in Bombay what did Father Tandon mean by it? How could a man live without salt, sugar, milk, butter and ghee, even if one cut out honey? Did he want us to live on raw grass and well water?

Not at all, as I assured him. The bans suit *me* alright. I don't see why a man cannot do without salt, sugar, milk, butter, ghee, and honey,—if he knows a thing or two about food.

I can quite see that the reverend gentleman's remarks were really meant,—not so much for the mass as for Ministers,—Ministers of State I mean. You have only to look at a Minister or two,—particularly Chief Ministers of State,—to see what I mean.

I mean, you simply can't think of associating these prize specimens with such stuff as sugar and milk and butter and ghee, can you? Not unless you are a Communist,—and want them to scatter into the air in an almighty bust-up. It is a wise President who knoweth his own Ministers.

But even ordinary mortals,—not so fatly favoured,—why should not the President's ukase apply to them? Why can't you do without sugar, and butter, and ghee, and milk, and honey? Or salt, if you have blood-pressure. How can I do without them, all but the salt?

I confess I do take salt. But then, I have no blood to speak of, much less any "pressure" in or on or of it. So I am allowed salt. But no sugar or butter or ghee or milk or honey, thank you.

I had always thought milk was unnecessary, even from the cradle. I still think so. And I am certain that a man can fill the old tum-tum quite well and wisely without sugar or butter or ghee or honey. I do. But then, as I said, you have to know your way about.

Take breakfast, for instance. Now, I ask you, what more does a normal man want for his breakfast, except a couple or three of new-laid eggs,—no, not fried, but just nestling side by side with a few rashers of juicy bacon. You don't want any ghee or butter for the dish. The juice in the bacon supplies it.

You don't really need any toast. There are excellent biscuits in the market,—mostly from the U.S.A.—crisp brown crackers which give just the same effect as toast.

And then, just a few grapes, probably an apple, a whack of marmalade, and the lot washed down with a pot of percolator coffee,—no milk, of course, but just a lacing of cream with a top layer of golden syrup. A simple meal,—but how wholesome, how nourishing. And mark you, no salt, sugar, milk, butter, ghee, or honey.

For lunch again, the main course can be a good cut from a pomfret or salmon fried in pure olive oil, topped with a red mayonnaise dressing made of egg-yolk, mustard, and vinegar. For the sweet, you can have cubed pineapples in syrup. The syrup is always given in the tin. You don't have to have sugar.

I can't be going on like this, giving you free recipes. I can only end up by suggesting that you have nothing but lamb or milk-fed chickens for dinner. It is you who are forbidden milk. There is nothing in the Code against chickens being fed with milk. You can have the lamb done in cutlets,—fried in the suet which the vendor will supply you. The chicken can be baked.

I know what has been biting *you* all the time. "But fish! And Meat! It is sinful to eat fish and meat! Did Father Tandon mean by his edict on edibles that you could wallow in fish and meat *ad lib*? What about the saints on earth, the pure in heart? The Vegetarians?"

No, I have not forgotten vegetarians. Do you know what a wonderful lunch you can make out of "*Sag*",—spinach, you know,—and plain cabbage? All you have to do is to soak the sag in ordinary thick cream for an hour, have it pounded with a quarter pound of plain pistachios, mix it with a gill of milk,—no, not cow's milk nor buffalo's either,—but milk of almonds, rolled into little shapes and have them fried in mustard oil.

If you don't like mustard oil, try gingelly oil, or olive oil. You always get olive oil, for no more than about Five Rupees per lb. What you have to see is that no butter or ghee comes near the kitchen. The cabbage should be eaten raw, with some grated cheese and chopped almonds sprinkled on the top of the leaves.

All this time, since the President delivered his 'obiter dicta' at the Nature Cure Conference at Delhi, the world has been wondering what he eats. And now, a Delhi scribe has unearthed the whole diet of the President, from breakfast to dinner.

"Following a two-hour Puja in the morning, the President eats a handful of gram or wheat(!) soaked in water overnight. He accompanies this with a little fruit. Off and on, he supplements this with some almonds and *tulsi* leaves which are grounded into a thick paste.

"Mr. Tandon's other two meals follow a strict pattern. They consist of boiled vegetables, potatoes, raw ginger and a piece of *chapati*. Half-boiled rice occasionally replaces the chapattis. Mr. Tandon only drinks water."

Not quite what I would fancy for my little tum-tum,—but then, probably the old seer did not mean them for me. I have not the least doubt, however, that the menus would do a power of good to folks who have been trying to see their feet for years and have failed in the attempt.

I particularly commend them to my old senior, Dr. Srikrishna Sinha, and *the* Pandit. No, not the Pandit, but Pt. Pant. And it would be just as well if other men of weight saw the writing on the wall and stopped to think before taking that extra jilebi.

Shall I let a Capital secret out? I shall. There was a proposal before the Air Transport Association that not only personal luggage but also the persons of the passengers would be weighed at airports and charged for over a certain maximum. The Air Minister vetoed it. For, he is an honest man, is Maulana Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

RAM GOPAL IN LONDON

Ram Gopal, one of India's most famous dancers, with his company of dancers and musicians, appeared for a short season at the Adelphi Theatre, London. PHOTO SHOWS: Ram Gopal—wearing one of the striking headdresses.

RAM GOPAL'S PARTNER

Kumundini, leading lady to Ram Gopal, wears a traditional Manipurian costume during shows at the Adelphi Theatre, London.

His Life Story Is History Of India

LOUIS FISCHER'S FULL LENGTH BIOGRAPHY OF THE MAHATMA

(Louis Fischer's new book, "The Life of Mahatma Gandhi", as reviewed by Harold R. Isaacs in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE BOOK REVIEW).

POLITICAL independence came to India with dismemberment and insensate violence, mass panic and mass homicidal manias, in which millions fled blindly in search of safety and in which thousands upon thousands died. Through this carnage walked Mahatma Gandhi.

He was, in Louis Fischer's phrase, "in search of the Divine in maddened men." The seventy-seven-year-old man trudged for months through blood-soaked villages to place himself between Muslims and Hindus insanely bent on slaughter. He walked the streets of Calcutta still slippery with the blood of the massacred dead, and where he walked the fevers subsided.

For Gandhi, a lifetime of struggle for Indian freedom had come in his own words, "to an inglorious end". He refused to join in the celebrations heralding Indian Independence on August 14, 1947. The partition that created Pakistan and India as separate nations was, for him, the defeat of all his hopes for his country. The fearful outbreaks that marked the partition represented a greater defeat still, for it meant he had failed in his effort to help his people advance to a new estate by non-violence and with a dignity new in human history.

"In the India that is shaping today there is no place for me" he said during his last months. Crushed and defeated, he still clung to a prime article of his faith.

"Humanity is an ocean," he said. "If a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty."

He blamed not men but his own weaknesses. "There is nothing but anguish in my heart" he said on his seventy-eighth birthday on October 2, 1947. The occasion was one for condolences, not congratulations, he said, pleading with men "to give up the present madness."

In the capital city of New Delhi he offered his life in a final fast to force men to retrieve their humanity, and as he ended that fast amid abating violence, he died, on January 30, 1948, at the hands of an assassin, a Hindu fanatic.

The story of Gandhi's odyssey, which ended in such tragic greatness, is a unique and poignant one, filled with prods to the human conscience. It can be viewed as an allegory for our time if you will, morality and high aspiration swamped by ignorance and triumphant beastiality.

The sanctification which he scorned is already upon him, and for those of religious bent he has

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SILVER SCREEN

Story Of M. G. M: Film

TARZAN ESCAPES

Told By Margaret

DEEP in the heart of Africa, where no civilised foot has trod, there rises an escarpment, which reaches high into space to support the heaven. This is the Mutia Escarpment, home of Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle. Here beyond the ken of civilisation and the encroachment of mechanised modernism, the Jungle Lord and his mate have taken abode, amidst peace, plenty and sylvan contentment.

The single approach to the escarpment lies through the dreaded country of the Gaboni tribe; and the best equipped safari would have lean chances of survival, for no native would risk the cliffs, savages, and most of all the taboo of the Mutia, —a taboo set by Tarzan, a mysterious and formidable figure whom the natives had learned fear and respect.

Far out of the banks of the Congo, unknown to Tarzan, a safari was winding a tortuous way through the jungle hacking at the thick underbush, where it was matted, paddling through swamps, sweating and cursing at the neat, startled every now and again by the quaking calls of the jungle denizens.

Out across the river in canoes across swamps and through the tangled underbush, the safari kept on. To Rita Parker, the wild life offered a thrill she had never before experienced; to her brother, Eric the dangers ahead and the risks of the safari were a necessary part of a mission, while to Captain Fry, adventurer and big game hunter, it was an investment in chance profits.

For days the safari had trekked on. Finally within sighting distance of the Escarpment it stopped

Taboo Of Mutia

"There's your Mutia," said Captain Fry, pointing to the great cliffs which rose perpendicular to the earth to be lost in the upper terraces of the forest.

A murmur had arisen among the natives, who hesitated and showed signs of turning back. Noticing the looks of fear which the taboo of the Mutia had aroused among the bearers, Fry ordered Bomba, the head boy, to push the frightened natives along.

"Stir them up with that kiboko," he said.

But even the stings of the rhinohide lash could not move the bearers, and realising the futility of driving the reluctant men on, and the danger of antagonishing them in a strange country, the party camped for the night. A boy was sent out for water, but he was so long in returning, that the party feared he had deserted them, and a second was sent to the river.

Half way down the hill, which formed one bank of the river, there came a yell from the second man; for lying directly in his path was his comrade, the shaft of a spear protruding from his forehead. But barely had the cry died down, when a second spear ended the life of the other native, striking him between the eyes.

The Gabonis had struck!

"Get the men ready to move," ordered Fry.

Picking up what baggage they could, the safari ran in a panic. All around them, rose the chanting of the Gabonis. It echoed through the jungle like the dread precursor of death.

"Still clear on the Ju-Ju side," said Fry, hoping to cross the river to the opposite bank which formed the base of the Mutia.

"If we are caught together we'll make a run for it. Get the men together Bomba," he added.

The safari boys ran helter skelter, a few being moved down by Gaboni arrows as they attempted to make a break for it. Shooting blindly, the party darted for the river, heading for the escarpment. Now and again, a shot found its mark and a Gaboni screamed and fell to the ground from the tree tops or stretched out across the underbush.

Call Of Tarzan

Crossing the river in a broken line, the safari made a stand on the opposite bank, the Gaboni rushing into the river after them. Now the tribe had been drawn into the open and the chances of the safari guns finding their mark, and forcing the tribesmen to retreat had substantially increased. Taking vantage points behind boulders, the safari shot down a few of the attackers, losing some of their men in the encounter.

Then through the staccato reports of the guns and the war chant of the Gabonis, broke a strange call, which brought the savages to a sudden halt in midstream. Once again through the jungle thickness echoed the cry, and the Gabonis began to retrace their steps, murmuring to themselves. None of the party knew that the call was the challenge of the bull-ape, the call of Tarzan, who had been mothered by an ape and knew only the law of the jungle. But they were thankful to it, for it had saved their lives.

Now the party had no choice but to scale the cliff, and though many of the natives were reluctant, the fear of a fresh attack from the Gabonis drove them on.

The safari camped for the night on the first ledge of the cliff, and while the party stretched themselves out for a rest, some of the bearers were ordered to build cages to trap the denizens of the wild. This was Fry's idea, who guessed rightly that Tarzan would come to free such of his jungle friends as were captured.

"The escarpment is too large to comb for your cousin and her mate," he told Rita later, "so we've got to get them to come to us."

Come, Tarzan did. Surveying the camp from an overhanging branch, he saw that a couple of apes and chimpanzees had fallen into the traps. Silently, he set about freeing them, and then silently sped back to Jane. But none at the camp were aware of his visit, until at daybreak, the cages were found empty with their lashings cut loose.

"People," Tarzan told Jane, when he reached their tree-top abode.

"Tarzan, I've got to see them," Jane said, and so insistent was she in her desire to meet the party that the Jungle Lord ultimately gave in to her wishes.

The Jungle Way

"Stay," he said to Jane, and swinging from an overhanging vine he raced through the upper terraces of the forests in the direction of the camp. The camping ground was alive with activity, and the boxes and baggage were being collected by the bearers. Aside from the rest stood Rita. Swinging down on padded feet, Tarzan grabbed her around the waist and placing a palm across her mouth to stifle her screams, he bore her into the tree top, and thence to Jane.

The sight of her cousin was as much a surprise to Jane as to Rita, and the two flew into each other's arms, tears of joy flooding their eyes.

Later, the three of them returned to the camp, which was astir with the abduction of Rita, who was feared lost.

"I've never been so happy in all my life," exclaimed Jane as she shook hands with Eric.

Not a bit less moved, Eric said, "Jane, it's really you."

Caught In A Cage

Jane and Tarzan were introduced to Captain Fry, and the party trekked in the direction of Tarzan's tree-top house, to be guests of the Jungle lovers. Rita and Eric explained to Jane that the purpose of their visit was to bring to her the news of her uncle's death, and the fortune which had been left her under his will, but it would be necessary for her to return to London for a brief period to see the formalities in connection with the will through.

"Why not bring Tarzan with you," suggested Rita.

But Jane would not hear of it.

"No Rita, out here Tarzan's a king. How do I know that he'd be back there. He'd never fit into civilisation."

But villainy was afoot and unknown to the arty Captain Fry had hatched a scheme to capture Tarzan, and take him to London, where his enormous strength and familiarity with wild animals would earn for his captor a fortune. Taking Bomba aside, Fry told him to get in touch with the Chief of the Ganeloni tribe and to ask for warriors, spears and canoes to get him through Gaboni territory.

In exchange for this service, he promised to free the country of the presence of Tarzan and give the other members of the party as offerings for a sacrifice.

While Bomba sped on his treacherous mission, the safri broke camp and folded tents for the return journey to London. Fry hung back, his plans to capture Tarzan now mature. Arousing the interest of the Jungle Lord in an iron cage which the safari had brought for wild game, Fry inveigled him into entering it, and while Tarzan was busy examing the iron bars, closed and locked it behind him.

Exultantly he called to Bomba. "Boma, Bomba, we've got him. "Tell big chief we're on our way. We've got 'great white ape'.".

With Tarzan safely behind bars the bearers lifted the cage onto their shoulders and bore it up the cliff. Like a trapped animal Tarzan was brought into the Presence of Jane and her cousins.

"Tarzan," screamed Jane seeing the situation in which her mate was.

But there was barely time for any further exchange of words or recriminations between the members of the party, for almost simultaneously with Jane's anguished cry, the party was surrounded by warriors of the Ganeloni tribe. Fear and despair were writ large on the faces of the entire party, only Fry, thinking his scheme had worked well, retained his composure, and ordered Bomba to convey to the warriors, who stood with poised spears around them, that Tarzan had been captured.

But the warriors were unmoved, while their chief seemed not to have the faintest recollection of the bargain which Fry had struck with him, and ordered his warriors to take the prisoners to the native village.

Elephant To Rescue

Realising that the party was in grave danger, but even more, that Jane would be a victim of savage rites, Tarzan made frantic efforts to free himself. But the bars of the cage would not budge, and Tarzan's hurling himself against the bars only made the cage tip and shake. Forgetting, in his rage and despair, that the cage was perilously near the edge of the precipice, Tarzan attempted to turn it over, till finally the cage rolled over on its side and went hurtling down the steep incline of the cliff. Jane and Rita yelled fearing the worst, while the savages hoped they had been rid of a powerful enemy.....

It was Timba, the elephant, who playfully pouring water on the ape-man, brought him to consciousness. Tarzan looked about him helplessly. Then there broke from his chest a deep rumble. Talking in the language of the wild to the elephant, Tarzan directed him to twist the bars of the cage apart. This done he squeezed himself through, and calling upon the elephant to bring the rest of the herd and follow him, set out through the trees to the village of Jane's captors.

Within the village the members of the safari had been securely bound to thick staves. From the foliage of the trees Tarzan observed some of the natives carrying one of the safari boys to the sacrificial tree. Rita, wild-eyed, looked helplessly around her, Jane her eyes downcast waited for release from the agony of suspense, while Eric and Fry were struggling impotently against their bonds.

Swinging nimbly to the ground, Tarzan stepped behind Jane, and warning her to be silent, cut her bonds loose. He told her not to move till he signalled her.

"Tarzan I knew you'd come," she said relieved. But Tarzan sped on to release the others. There was no time for talk now.

While Tarzan was freeing the captives, the elephant herd had surrounded the boma, or bamboo wall, of the village. Having freed his friends, Tarzan threw back his head and gave out the strange call of the apes. Hearing it, the elephants broke through the boma and stampeded into the village, destroying, maiming and killing. The frightened natives ran wild in a vain effort to save themselves from the juggernaut invasion, only a few making a stand for it, hurling spears and slings at the herd.

Sinking To Doom

In the confusion which the attack had created the safari made their escape, running to safety with Tarzan in the lead. Heading for the swamp cave, Tarzan bade the party move

(Continued on page 11)

EVER since Edgar Rice Burroughs created "Tarzan of the Apes" thirty years ago, the jungle character has caught the imagination of young and old alike, and the Tarzan books have received a warm reception all over the world. Tarzan has been translated into over a dozen languages, and their sales have outgrossed that of many other international best-sellers.

IN the film-world, the Tarzan films have had 'repeat' runs, and even revivals have proved to be box-office draws. The first Tarzan, Elmo Lincoln was a circus man, who performed many of his own feats in the pictures. Since the time of Lincoln, when films were silent, the technique of film-production has gone ahead and Tarzan has switched over from leopard skin coverings to the barest of loincloths.

WHILE in each film Tarzan has swung from bough to bough for the space of a couple of pictures, there having been no less than ten Tarzans and about twice as many Janes, Johnny Weissmoller, who he'd the field for nearly 18 years, proved to be the most popular of the film leads. Since the first the call of the apes broke from his deep chest, in 'Tarzan the Ape Man' he has been the idol of Tarzan fans.

Democracy Must Deliver The Goods

IN the years since World War II the free nations of the Western world have largely lost the peace. We have had five years in which to convince the people in the less well-developed areas of the globe that democracy brings social justice, physical well-being, and spiritual freedom to mankind. Yet, freedom as we know it is not stirring the minds and the hearts of men and women in the less fortunate areas, writes the anothor in the "Saturday Review of Literature."

The tragic realities of the situation are that we have allowed ourselves to be manoeuvred into a position where we are associated with the defense of oppressors rather than with the liberation of the oppressed. Freedom and free institutions are on the defensive. One example is the apparent low mo-

BY ERNEST O. MELBY

rale of the South Korean soldier who evidently feels he has little for which to fight. At the same time we Americans are disturbed to note that North Korean soldiers appear to be fighting with fanatical zeal. One naturally asks the reason for these conditions. Have we not been in Korea as long as the Russians? Have we not had as good a chance to teach democracy to the Koreans as the Russians have had to disseminate Marxism? What explains the appeal of Communism in such areas as Korea and China? Is there some inherent weakness in our philosophy of freedom which handicaps us in furthering its acceptance?

The Front Line

The writer believes that democracy is infinitely stronger than Communism from the standpoints of both theory and practice. He holds that the free nations are losing the peace primarily because of strategic weaknesses in the areas of education and community life. They have failed to make an accurate and realistic appraisal of the important problems of the post-war world.

In America most of our international actions have been taken on the assumption that our major world problem is Communism. Accordingly, we have based most of our foreign policy on its containment. The truth of the matter is that Communism is not our fundamental problem. The really fundamental world problem is the alleviation of human suffering, want, and oppression. We are morally right in desiring to contain Communism, but we shall certainly not finally defeat Communism unless we first conquer human suffering, want, and oppression.

We Americans are prone to believe that if only we can destroy the power of Communism we shall have attained the purpose of our own survival and the success of our way of life. Therefore we attack Communists at home and abroad through witchhunting and spend huge sums for the economic support of free nations and for the military support of our own and friendly armies.

Since the advent of the Korean crisis, we have more and more resigned ourselves to the idea that a military solution must be found for the problem. Although we have declared ourselves against aggression, we do not deny the possibility that we shall find it necessary to fight a series of police actions in various parts of the world.

It may be well that such military ventures are morally and ethically inevitable for us. But we shall make a tragic error if we assume that the future of free institutions in our country and in the world can be established by military victories alone.

It is important to remember that the Korean action is but a single battle, so to speak, in a long and bitter conflict of ideas. It is a war fought for the minds and the hearts of men.

Communism and other forms of totalitarianism are ideas. Ideas cannot be destroyed by guns. Democracy and freedom are also ideas, and they in particular cannot be made secure by military victories alone.

Military Decision Will Not Help

One can visualize the error of com-

plete dependence on military measures by asking oneself the following questions: Suppose today we had just concluded a successful war against any and all nations that oppose us and that every foot of land on the globe were controlled by American soldiers or the soldiers of friendly nations. How safe would freedom be in such a world? Is it conceivable that the Western nations, even if they maintained their unity of purpose, could induce the rest of the world to accept the Western conception of democracy if the great masses of people did not desire it? Assuming that we possessed this police power, what chance would we have of forcing Western democracy upon unwilling hundreds of millions in China, in India, in Africa, or in Russia? A partial answer can be found in our efforts to democratize occupied territories since the war.

Even under fairly favourable circumstances we have not been too successful in Germany, Italy, and Japan. What reason is there to suppose we would do better with the Russians or the Chinese?

Another reason we are losing the peace is that we have made the tragic mistake of allowing our enemies to seize the initiative and thereby place freedom and democracy on the defensive. Today, in retrospect, it seems almost unbelievable that we Americans, with our long tradition of freedom and respect for individual human beings, should have allowed ourselves to be manoeuvred into so defensive a position. In spite of a long history of liberal achievements, we have become known around the globe as a highly materialistic nation. Though we have a wonderfully rich religious and political tradition, we have permitted ourselves to be thought of as imperialists and materialists.

Wanted Initiative

If freedom is to live, we must now seize the initiative. We have 'the' truly revolutionary culture. Respect for individual human beings is deeply rooted in our Judaic-Christian religious tradition. We are evolving patterns for a society that will be able truly to repair itself. Our amazingly productive economic plans is potentially capable of bringing comfort and well-being to the masses of our people. On this front our successes have been miraculous. We have made failures, too, and we must not gloss them over or cease in our efforts to make freedom meaningful to our minority groups and to every underprivileged person. What should be remembered, however, is that the story of America is a great epic. American civilization will I am sure, go down in history as one of the great civilizations of all times.

With all its trial and error, with all of the disappointments and failures, American life is still a magnificent story. This picture of our way of life must be brought to the hundreds of millions around the globe—not in words alone but through action and inspiring leadership.

Mass Contact Lost

It is a tragic fact that we have largely failed to make freedom a vital force in the life of the typical American community. Thus our failure successfully to propagandize our cause throughout the world is in reality due to a failure to vitalize our democratic processes at the grass roots and to make our own philosophy a real dynamic in our own lives. In other words, we are ineffective in furthering democracy abroad because we are relatively indifferent and inactive about it at home.

Only a dynamic and resurgent democracy here in America can commend our way of life to the depressed hundreds of millions who are trying to make up their minds between the ideological offerings of the East and the West. But we cannot have a dynamic and resurgent freedom in America without far greater vitality in the life of our local communities. The growth of our great cities and urban areas has weakened the ties of men and women to one another, ties that were strong in the smaller rural and village communities. In the present century we have allowed power to become unduly concentrated in big business, big labour, and big government.

More and more we have come to depend upon these three "bigs" for that which we used to do ourselves as individuals or as groups locally in the various communities. Our initiative has been weakened, our imagination has been dulled, and our willingness to take risks has been replaced by an unthinking quest for security.

If this trend continues, we shall finally reach a point where the principal duties of citizenship for large numbers of people will be reduced to the payment of income taxes and voting in national elections.

We have failed, moreover, to develop an adequate concept and programme of education for freedom. As a result of this last failure we Americans do not really understand our own way of life. We are indifferent and ineffective in its practice and we are, therefore, unable to present the message of freedom to the world in dramatic and compelling terms.

Fallacy Of Education

The relationship of democracy and education has been voiced and reiterated by practically every leader in our national history. Many people believe that if only every child could start school earlier, remain in school longer, and graduate into a society where he would have the benefits of our present types of adult education, all would be well with America and the world. It is becoming increasingly clear that this is a sad illusion.

In the fifty years of the present century, for example, we have had many times as much education as in any previous century; yet, we have already killed several times as many people as were killed in any previous whole century. It would almost appear that the more education we have the

(Continued On Page 27)

"CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM"

The Sigh in the foreground "Hangman Stalin-the times of revenge is approaching"—one of the many signs carried in the Crusade for Freedom Parade in New York to enlist sympathy for move ment to free the Eastern people in The Red orbit.

MERE PROPAGANDA AGAINST COMMUNISM ALONE WILL NOT DO

RED CHINA'S BIRTHDAY

Tien An Men square PEKING, was the scene recently of a mass parade by the armed forces and members of the civil population to mark the first anniversary of the Communist "People's" Republic of China. PHOTO SHOWS: General view showing Chinese students as they march through the streets of Peking during the ceremonies.

The Returning Dead

SHORT STORY
By
HAMID SAYANI

THE subject of ghosts came up at Nina's coming-of-age party. The returning dead were, of course, the last things in the world Nina would have wanted to discuss, for she was as superstitious as a grandmother. I could see her flicking surreptitious glances at the deepening gloom outside, and as the chilly needles of conversation raised gooseflesh on the assembled company she drew her saree tightly around her.

It all started with the Indian Rope Trick. Having dabbled a trifle with magic and conjuring the onus of an authoritative statement fell on my shoulders. I quoted Mino the Mystic, the famous Indian magician, who traces the core of this snowball of myth to a description of a magic puppet show in the "Jehangir Nama". If I had not wanted to show off a little for Nina's benefit, we would have turned what J. B Priestley terms that "dangerous corner"

I went on, however, to relate the experiences of a journalist friend of mine, a certain Mr. N—. During one of his visits to the South of India he witnessed what the hard-headed newspaperman though he is, called "an impossible thing". A magician had gathered a crowd around him, and after the usual routine of minor mysteries, asked for a coconut. Placing the thing on the ground, he drew a circle around it and muttered a few incantations. Whereupon it started spinning like a top—and any spectator who tried to stop its gyrations was promptly knocked off his feet.

That set a spark to the powder train! Shetty, who comes from Hyderabad, chipped in with a description of "Bhanamati" or Black Magic. This was, unfortunately corroborated by the Principal of Nina's college, who came up with the fact that there used to be a special anti-Bhanamati police in Hyderabad. The Principal's wife capped the whole business with a shattering discription of Bhanamati as used by the head of a certain institution against his successor.

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From there to ghosts was a single, easy step. Nina's lovely face grew several shades paler as Asaf, who also comes from Hyderabad, came out with the story of a haunted house. This mansion formed part of the extensive estate of an affluent gentleman and, as if to set the seal of truth upon his affluency, entry to every window was effectively prevented by sturdy iron bars. And every night for three months, from ten to quarter past unseen hands would throw pebbles into one of the rooms—and such was the marksmanship of this spirit, that not a single pebble ever touched the bars as it flew in!

Coincidence seems to play an unnatural part in our lives, for the moment Asaf finished his tale, one of the bulbs in the room flickered and went out! Sceptic as I am, the heckles on my neck began to rise. As for Nina, she gave a little shuddering sob and buried her face in her hands. I just had to do something about it.

"The dead do not return". My voice clattered on the floor and bounced around the corners of the room. It was just what was needed to break the spell. Everyone gave a perceptible sigh of relief and Nina looked up at me gratefully.

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I went to the store-room to fetch a spare bulb and when I returned they were talking and laughing about ghosts. All except Asaf—I could willingly have strangled him —who insisted that there was a haunted house in Bombay.

I jocularly asked for details. I don't suppose there is much point in mentioning where this house is located—those of you who read the Bombay papers will know. All the same, it was supposed to be looked after by an ancient caretaker—and a myriad ghosts!

Several daring students from the local medical college had, it seemed, tried to spend a night there, but had been frightened out of their wits.

I remarked that I would be willing to spend the next night in the haunted house if Asaf accompanied me. It was really meant to scare him, but he seemed to draw courage from my scepticism and agreed with alacrity. He was to contact the caretaker, and we were to meet outside the house a quarter of an hour before midnight.

The day does a lot towards dispelling the dreadful imagery of night, and by the time I set out I was quite cheerful. For some unaccountable reason, my watch was fast and as I reached the house, I heard a friendly clock proclaim that I was fifteen minutes early for my appointment.

It looked like any other house—and certainly not like a haunted one. But I wanted to pull one or two tricks on Asaf, and here was an ideal opportunity for preparation. If I got friendly with the caretaker, he might even help me produce spirit knocks and noises for Asaf's benefit. In this mischievous frame of mind I walked up the steps and knocked.

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In instant invitation, the door swung open with a screech that sent a chill up my spine! It was as if some rusty ghost were greeting a long-awaited victim—and my cheerfulness fled like a blob of ice in a kettle of boiling water. I do not mind confessing now that I started to feel a little frightened—but my fool ego urged me on and I entered.

The first thing that I became aware of was the smell. It was the cloying stench of rotting leaves, mingled with the aseptic odour of iodoform. A

'JUST FOR THE RIDE'

Conrad in 'The Denver Post'

legacy, I smiled to myself reassuringly, of the medical students. I moved to the left and the smell vanished. This was curious, so I moved back only to find the black fragrance assailing my nostrils stronger than ever. It seemed to be coming from the stairs directly in front of me, and I found myself wondering if the medicos had left behind a dissecting room subject in their haste.

A foolish thought, and not a very encouraging one. I shrugged it off however and started to mount each wobbling step with infinite caution till I reached the landing. There were three doors and I hoped to find the caretaker behind one of them. The third door opened and let me in. I couldn't see a thing, so I drew out a torch with my right hand and switched it on.

The beam meandered around and revealed nothing more gory than a lot of dust and a single block of wood in the centre of the room. I walked around the block and as I was about to leave, the torch picked out a knife that lay behind it. I chuckled and bent down to pick it up. Surely the ghosts, if they existed, would leave some spectacular evidence than a rusty knife! And then I gasped, for my torch had suddenly picked up in its beam—A HAND. I suppose I should have laughed, for it was my own hand—but I cried out in terror for IT WAS COVERED WITH BLOOD.

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I know now that it was not my imagination that made me see a grey smoke start to trickle out of the block of wood and congeal on the floor. Viscously it began to take the shape of a woman—crawling on her belly towards me—or was it the knife? The head was lifted towards me. The smoky features seemed to be grinning, but the only things that could definitely be made out were the eyes—large and white—and no pupils! In a fit of agony I kicked the knife towards the shape. The blade slid in and stopped at the hilt—and the whole grey mass seemed to collapse and deflate while a swirl of freezing agonizing wind encased my body with an audible gulping sound.

A normal man, with more than the usual amount of scepticism can brave a deal of inexplicable happenings. But this—the blood on my hand, the horror of that terrible grey drift, the petrification of my body with cold and fear—pitilessly dragged out of hiding from my innermost heart, the primitive terror of primordial man

I screamed. I did not immediately recognise the voice as my own, for it was harsh and highpitched. In fact, I am not at all quite sure what I did during the next few minutes. I found myself sobbing and stumbling on the landing, groping blindly for the stairs. And when I found them, I tripped and fell headlong.

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I must have been unconscious only a few minutes, for as I lay at the bottom of the stairs and opened my eyes, I heard that same friendly clock announce midnight. My face was towards the open door and the hallowed street beyond. Without so much as a backward glance, crawled out of the house and collapsed on the steps. I was too weak and shaken to move any more. Too weak and shaken to notice that THE DOOR SLOWLY CLOSED BEHIND ME!

Trying to collect one's wits after such an experience is no easy job. So I tried to think of Nina—her cool and lovely lips, and the nut-brown eyes that held my world encompassed. Strangely enough, this seemed to have no effect, but only brought on a calm sadness that I could not understand. I was still trying to puzzle it all out when Asaf's welcoming footsteps resounded down the street. I would have to talk to him and see that Nina never found out.

I rose to greet him

It took me quite some time to realize that I would not have to worry about Nina—or Asaf, for that matter.

You see, he mounted the steps, WALKED RIGHT THROUGH ME AND KNOCKED ON THE DOOR!—VICVAS (COPYRIGHT).

Hamid Sayani well-known author, playwright, actor and "magician" has a peculiar fondness for ghost stories and a definite bias toward writing about spooks. In this "chilly" story Mr. Sayani makes the reader's flesh creep, and piles terror upon terror only to lead up to a hair-raising climax.

'PETER'

★

BY A. CORREIA AFONSO

THE night was very dark and all one could see with one's unaided eyes was a black inkiness which stretched to infinity on all sides. Thick monsoon clouds hung like a curtain of doom over the town and completely obscured any light from the moon. It was an ideal night for a robbery—so thought the thief.

In the sitting room, inside the house, Peter lay asleep where he had laid down on a chair. Mr. Desai was sleeping comfortably in the bedroom upstairs. He was a successful agent for an Insurance Company and a very hard worker. Peter bore him no grudge for the good sleep he was getting, because he fully deserved it. At first, it is true Mr. Desai had objected vehemently when Mrs. Desai had brought Peter into the house. Later, however, he had relented, on Mrs Desai giving him an assurance that Peter would behave himself.

The thief stopped outside Mr Desai's small office window. He knew exactly where he would find the old-fashioned safe which today would be full of the insurance premiums paid by Mr. Desai's clients. Tomorrow, the money would be handed in at the office by Mr. Desai—if it was still there, that is! It would take him two minutes to open the safe and empty the contents. After a cautious look around, the thief carefully pierced open the window

The dull click was enough to awaken Peter. At the first sound, he got up and on seeing a torch lit in Mr. Desai's office he ran to wake him up. He ran two steps at a time and stopped on the landing to recover his breath. In a minute he was through the bedroom door, yelling for all he was worth.

Mr. Desai refused to get up. If there was anything that disgusted him most, it was being woken up in his sleep. He only muttered "Who's making that infernal noise?" through his teeth and turned over to sleep again.

But Peter kept up the din. He couldn't tell him that there was a thief downstairs. He couldn't explain to him that his money was being stolen from the safe. He just couldn't—so he kept on making a noise. Seeing that this was of no avail, he ran to the bedside and dragged Mr. Desai's comfortable sheet from over his body. He only got a terrific kick for his trouble, which sent him crashing through the door.

With an anguished cry of pain, Peter ran down the stairs. He went straight into the office. The thief was just getting ready to leave. Peter stood squarely in his way, yelling his head off. The thief hurled something at him which caught him squarely on the head. Peter gave a convulsive jump and then lay still on the floor. There was a big gash over his left ear and Mr. Desai's bright yellow floor was stained dark red with his blood.

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Mr. Desai got up, washed, shaved, dressed and came down on his way to breakfast. As he had some business to finish before breakfast, he stepped into his office. A cry of horror escaped his lips when he saw that the safe was wide open. As he rushed to investigate he stumbled over Peter, lying there on the floor. He knelt down and felt for any signs of life. But Peter was dead. Mr. Desai's whole body shook with sobs as he realized what had happened.

"What is the matter, dear?" Mr. Desai enquired from the kitchen. "Oh, nothing" Mr. Desai replied brokenly, "it's only the dog. It is dead."

The Shavian Touch

George Bernard Shaw some years ago was addressing a meeting of Socialists in London, and expressed his disgust of the slums and the huge cars that blocked the roads.

"How can such luxuries exist while a single slum remains"? he asked. "At this moment there is one of them outside this very building"

He paused then perhaps seeing the light of battle in the eyes of his audience added: "Before you break it up, I ought to tell you that it belongs to me."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MINT AND USED STAMPS

ONE of the best things about the great hobby of stamp collecting is that each man can collect exactly what he wants. One has only to listen to a gathering of ardent philataelists to be convinced that there is about as much agreement among them as there is at U. N. O. One fanatic will champion the merits of mint to such an extent that he will hotly claim that he will touch nothing but stamps in the pristine purity in which they left the press. Another, shocked at such heresies, will come out equally strongly in favour of used specimens, clinching his argument by stating that it is the fad of mint stamps that has largely made the hobby overcrowded, since the only thing one now has to do is to subscribe to a new issue service and get the stamps sitting at home. The used stamp collector at least has to search for his specimens.

Well, both the used and the mint factions have something in their favour. For one thing, it sometimes borders on the impossible to get a copy in the rarer state of the two. If a stamp is priced at a few shillings mint and is a howling rarity of a few hundred pounds after passing through the post, then it stands to reason that the average collector will either go without the more expensive copy or will be content to get it in very poor condition.

This of course is a general statement that covers both sides. But let us get down to brass tacks and discuss the subject in its less obvious details. First take mint.

PRISTINE BEAUTY

The unused stamp has one great advantage. If it is truly mint, it is an artistic and aesthetic object which —at least in theory—has been printed by men who know their job and shows up as a gem on the album page. Every detail is there in its entirety and comes out vividly as soon as a magnifier or a microscope is brought to bear on it. If there are any varieties of the particular item they can be studied best in mint stamps, for in used specimens, it is often the case that the postmark comes dead centre where the suspected variety lies.

Take only a simple instance of this perversity of the postmark. The common "penny red" of Great Britain—the one with four letters in the corner—comes in a number of plates. These plates range in value from a penny to hundreds of pounds. Even though the mint stamps are more valuable in every case, it is still a fact that if a postmark came squarely on top of the minute plate number, there is no means on earth of knowing exactly what plate it belongs to.

And this is a very real problem in the case of these stamps, for the simple reason that the post office of those days was not unduly bothered where it applied the canceller—very much like it does these days, in fact—and the result is that out of a hundred copies, at least twenty will be completely undecipherable.

DRAWBACKS OF MINT

Mint, on the other hand, have certain inherent drawbacks. They can't be plunged into water the moment they get stuck. Once the gum is off they are done for. And it is found that sooner or later, the collector of exclusively mint specimens has more than reason to regret his choice. If they don't stick on their own, the gum used on them often penetrates the stamps with the result that it must either be wiped off or must be allowed to corrode the stamp with the collector looking helplessly on.

It also happens that the chemical reaction of the gum with the inks used in printing often renders the colours liable to a gradual change, so that with the passage of time, shades become distinctly different from what they once were. But all these things are compensated by the fact that in specialised studies of the STATE of the stamp —as opposed to the Postal History of the stamp—the mint, specimen is by far the better one.

This is particularly true of stamps at the present day, where with the vast increase in the postal services of every country, immense quantities of stamps are needed and even extraordinarily large printings become exhausted in a matter of weeks, resulting in a quite perceptible variation in shade. It is obvious that with the mint stamp—provided that it is really MINT, and not merely "unused"—the shades will be those of the printing press, while in the used stamp, the levelling effects of a soaking in water will make themselves felt by fading.

DEFECTS OF POSTMARKS

Now take the case of the used stamp. From a purely aesthetic viewpoint every used specimen, however beautiful, is lop-sided. Not that this should matter to a collector, but the fact has to be faced. But against this lop-sidedness can be put the tremendous gain of the stamp having carried out its legitimate postal functions. There is something very 'complete' about an album page of used stamps. There is an aura of adventure and travel, which, to the true philatelist, as opposed to the mere amasser of coloured labels, should count for a great deal.

What stories a stamp could tell, if it had the power! Of pleasure and of pain, of having brought the news of some particularly happy event to a far flung land or even, in matter-of-fact vein, of having helped in its own way to spread commerce and trade. These are the things that a mint collector always misses, and these are the things which really count. For if philately were no more than a mere gathering of pretty scraps, match box labels would have done just as well. It is the very fact that stamps are intangibly woven into the lives and the consciousness of men that raises the hobby above the level of cartophily.

For from the point of Postal History, a used stamp is absolutely essential. There are a number of off-shoots that have arisen because of the interest in used—stamps. For example, the older stamps of Great Britain may be fairly common. But if the postmark on the specimen is that assigned to a colony, then the item often becomes a rarity. These "used abroads" are among the most interesting stamps. Though they are of interest mainly to specialists, there have been dozens of cases where they have lain unseen and unhonoured in collections for years and years without anyone being in the least aware that they were any different from the stamps of the mother country.

It may also happen that the postmark is the only means of telling the date of issue and other important details of a stamp Take a fairly common stamp. The Dutch issue of Queen Wilhelmina for the year 1940. In that year the Germans over-ran the whole of Holland, and for the rest of the war years, stamps bearing the likeness of the queen were banned. But with the Liberation, they once more came into circulation. The difference between the two sets of stamps is non-existant in unused state. But in the case of the used stamps, pre-war postmarks are in great demand all over the continent, while the post war ones are very common because of their widespread use.

DEATH OF GUSTAV OF SWEDEN

King Gustav of Sweden, who is a familiar figure to philatelists since he ascended the throne in 1907 died last week at the ripe old age of 92. Next week we shall give a short resume of the stamp highlights of the beautiful land over which he ruled.

TOO MUCH "FINE USED" CREATES A RAMP

I have endeavoured to give a fair and accurate view of the advantages and otherwise of both Used and Mint, but it should be repeated that with the latter there is far less chance of being "done in the eye". I personally prefer fine used stamps, but I have not carried the thing to a fetish. For example, my definition of the term includes the case where a postmark covers a good bit of the specimen. If the bare corner is touched by the canceller, it often means nothing whatsoever.

I here give a brief account of how this unnecessary stress on condition has given rise to some ramps, the main one being the notorious "cancelled to order" racket, which has filled quite a few coffers without rhyme or reason.

The best way there is of stopping this ramp altogether is of course to not go insisting on lightly cancelled copies. **The cult of collecting postmarks that barely touch the fringe of the stamp has led to a lot of heart-burning later if the used value happens to jump steeply. For in that case the stamp is definitely suspect of fakery, since it shows neither date of posting and no distinguishing marks whatever.**

POSTMARK MUST BE COMPLETE

As long as the design is not fatally obscured, there is nothing wrong in having a legible postmark. The proof of the damage this fad for light postmarks has done is provided by Russia. The beautifully produced specimens that glorify every Tom, Dick and Harry in the Soviet Union are seldom used on genuine correspondence. The rest are merely stamped wholesale and earmarked for export.

FORGERS GET CARELESS

There is one very important reason why stamps with a postmark are preferred. Although forgery has been brought to the level of a fine art in many cases, the postmark is often the thing that gives the whole show away as bogus. The reason is simple enough. Collectors are so very careful about design that a great deal of trouble is often taken to make the basic stamps as perfect as possible. But in the case of the postmark—partly due to them seldom being uniform—the forger gets careless.

For the so-called "commercial" forgery, that is designed to fool the ordinary collector, who is not very expert in such matters, the postmark is usually done without going too carefully into whether it is very accurate.

It is by no means a rare case to come across a stamp good enough to fool even the expert, but with the postmark so absurd that one can only marvel at the stupidity or the carelessness of a man who buys it. There was a famous case reported in "Philately" some years ago, where one of the Victorian pound values of Great Britain was forged so expertly that it took a great deal of work with "grenz rays"—a form of radiography—to prove the stamp faked. But in spite of its otherwise excellent workmanship, the stamp could have been seen to be forged in a second. The postmark predated the stamp by a number of years!

HOW TO MOUNT A TRIANGULAR

It would not be out of place to mention a little matter in connection with triangulars about which many collectors are very much in the dark. How can a triangular be hinged into the album? For the usual method of affixing the hinge at the top of the stamp will not work in the present instance, for the moment that the stamp is lifted for examination, the top will bend. And if the hinge is folded at the very apex of the stamp, part of the hinge itself will be in contact with the opposite page and may cause the latter to stick.

Well, the method is very simple. **The stamp has to be mounted on** the side nearest the binding of the album. That is, if it has to go on the left page, the mount should be fixed on the right side of the stamp, and if the stamp is to be mounted on the right hand page, the hinge should go on the left. This will allow the stamp to be turned for examination, and the broader end will always be towards the centre of the album so that there will be less chance of the stamp becoming creased if the book is carelessly closed. For the inverted triangulars, of course, there is no need for all this, because the stamp can be hinged in the normal way with the broad end at the top.

RED STAR OVER TIBET

WILL IT FORGE A NEW LINK OR BREAK AGE-OLD SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS?

THE following article on the political and economic consequences of the "invasion" of Tibet has been specially written by V. C. Natarajan, who has been following events closely in the inaccessible Land of the Lamas from Kalimpong.

WHAT will be the political and economic consequences of the "invasion" of the Forbidden Land of the Lamas by Chinese "Liberation" forces?

This is the question that is exercising the minds of political and business circles in Kalimpong, caravan town on the Indo-Tibetan trade route.

Political observers, who have been connected officially or otherwise with the north-east frontier region of India, believe that Communist influence over Tibet will have far-reaching repercussions of an immediate nature in the states of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and the 8,000 square-mile territory of undefined hill tracts adjoining Assam.

These observers, who have extensively travelled in these states on official and independent investigation missions, express the view that the political and constitutional set-up in the three border states, which stand between India and Tibet, will undergo a radical change.

Tibetan and Indian trade circles, dealing with exports and imports to the border states, Tibet and Western China, are cautious about their comments; though the general feeling is one of confidence and optimism.

These circles base their optimistic view on the fact that the Kalimpong-Lhasa-Kham route is the life-line of trade not only to Tibet, but also to West China, where markets have closed down since the Communist occupation of the four provinces of Sikiang, Siling, Szechuan and Yunnan.

China's Terms

According to reliable quarters—though officially unconfirmed so far—China's proposals to Tibet are understood to be on these lines:

China wants friendly relations with Tibet, but Tibet will have to acknowledge the suzerainty of China.

China will not interfere with the institutions of the Dalai Lama and the Panchen (Tashi) Lama and the monasteries.

China will have the responsibility of looking after Tibet's defence, external relations and communications.

Tibet should keep away from all powers except those which are on friendly terms with China.

Educational institutions must be set up all over Tibet to make the masses literate.

Constitutional reforms must be introduced to make the Kashag (Cabinet) and the Tsongdu (The National Assembly) representative of the people.

Agrarian reforms must be introduced to do away with the present form of feudal rule.

China will build three trunk roads linking West China with Lhasa, Lhasa with Gyantse, Gyantse with Eastern Nepal, and West China with the Tibetan tracts leading on to the Assam frontier. China will maintain these roads at her own cost.

Tibet, covering an area of 463,000 square miles with a population of 3,000,000, is bounded by Sinkiang and Mongolia in the north, by the West Chinese provinces on the east, Assam, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal on the south, and Ladak on the west.

What Next?

In the political aspect, the territory north and east of Tibet is already under Communist rule. Excepting Assam in the south (of Tibet) and Ladakh, which come directly under the administration of the Provincial and Central Governments respectively, the rest of the states are still administered by the princely sceptre.

Will China make an attempt to further increase her sphere of influence by encouraging or introducing Communism in the states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan?

Official spokesmen of the Government of India and competent observers in Kalimpong believe that the answer does not lie in the hands of China alone. It also lies with India as well as the states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

India is concerned, because any political changes in these three states will automatically affect her own people.

India within her frontiers has adopted a policy that is anti-Communist, because, according to official pronouncements, the Communist Party of India has been following violent methods for bringing about a "revolution".

India is not opposed to any peaceful and constitutional means for swinging mass opinion in favour of Socialism according to Prime Minister Pandit Nehru himself.

In the external sphere India's attitude has been clearly defined by Pandit Nehru. India will oppose domination by either Communism or Colonialism by force of arms,—i.e. aggression. If a country were to adopt Communism or some other "ism", by its own choice, India would have no cause for expressing its approval or disapproval.

Choice Before India

But the proximity of Communism and the possibility of its reaching out its hands to grasp Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan is a warning which Pandit Nehru must take heed of according to political circles here.

These circles said:

"India has a choice of telling China to restrict her activities within her territory, including Tibet, or oppose by diplomatic or other means China's attempts to spread her domain.

"India has also another choice. To warn and influence Nepal to introduce immediate political and economic reforms whereby the people have responsibility for the governance of the country and the economic standard of the masses is raised. It also can introduce political and economic reforms in Sikkim which is now administered by an officer deputed by the Government of India at the request of the Maharaja of Sikkim. Bhutan which has entrusted defence, external affairs and communications to India, can also be influenced to pave the way for constitutional and economic reforms".

These circles said India's position had been made difficult because of the nature of her relations with the United States and Britain on one side, and the Soviet Union and New China on the other side.

There was also her obligation to the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations Organisation.

These circles pointed out India had declared her desire for friendship and co-operation with all nations of the world, irrespective of political thoughts, for the maintenance of peace and raising of the economic standard of peoples all over the world. They said: "In theory it sounds well. In practice, in a world which is split, for all practical purposes, into two irreconcilable camps it is a difficult role to play since at one time or the other she would have to displease either one of the two blocs."

Preferable Course

According to qualified observers in Kalimpong, both of the Congress and opposition groups, India would be following a wiser course in adopting a policy of close co-operation with New China, though it might perhaps mean an attitude not favourably looked upon by the Anglo-American bloc.

One party spokesman pointed out it would be preferable to join hands with "a neighbour", than to look to far-off nations in the West for "alliances of convenience"

This spokesman added: "India has an association with China from ancient times. If India and China were united in bonds of friendship and mutual economic assistance it would mean peace and prosperity for both and Asia as well. If they are in the opposite camps, it would result in strifes, bloodshed and possibly even anarchy in various parts of Asia."

WHAT WOULD BE THE ADVANTAGES OF A SINO-INDIAN CONCORD? PAT CAME THE ANSWER: "IF 800,000,000 PEOPLE CAN WORK TOGETHER THERE IS NOTHING THAT CANNOT BE ACHIEVED"

Where Buffers Come In

An independent Foreign Affairs analyst stated that in the event of India and China coming to an agreement or treaty of friendship and non-aggression, it would also pave the way for the democratisation of administration in the three border states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

This analyst explained that the pre-

(Continued on Page 30)

BY V. C. NATARAJAN

Premier Mao-Tse-Tung greets the marching troops.

The invasion by Red China's armies of Tibet has brought the three States of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim (wedged between the first two) into news. Tibet's trade with India passes on routes through these border States.

INDONESIAN TROOPS STORM INTO AMBON

Mopping Up Operations In Progress

DJAKARTA, Nov. 4. (PTI).

THE Indonesian Government to day announced their troops had stormed into the city of Ambon, capital of the rebel South Moluccas Republic.

The entry into Ambon came five weeks after the Indonesian Government began their military action against the Republic of the South Moluccas in Ambona island which proclaimed its independance in April.

FLAG UNFURLED

The Indonesian Commander in charge of the Ambon operations, Colonel Kakilarang, reported today the Indonesian national flag was unfurled over Ambon city at noon yesterday.

The Government communique did not say whether all opposition in Ambon had ceased but expressed the hope that the Ambon problem would be finished and that regrettable incidents would come to an end.

Independent sources, however, believed mopping up operations would continue for a short while longer.

The communique expressed the Government's great appreciation of its armed forces, civil service and population who helped to solve the problem and appealed to the people for full support in its endeavours for reconstruction of the South Moluccas by closing old history and starting with a new era of unity and peace for the Indonesian nation.

SOUTH MOLUCCANS WANT FREEDOM

Demonstration Before Indonesian Ministers

DJAKARTA, Nov. 4, (PTI): South Moluccans living in Java today demonstrated at Djakarta airfield as Indonesian Foreign Minister, Doctor Roem, left by air for Lake Success to attend the United Nations General Assembly

The Indonesian Government is conducting military operations against the island of Ambon—last stronghold of the self-proclaimed independent "South Moluccas Republic".

Carrying placards saying "we want independence for the South Moluccas", the demonstrators handed the Foreign Minister a memorandum signed by 26,000 South Moluccans in Java. It said the Republic had asked the United States, Australia, the Netherlands and other countries for recognition.

"Let the Indonesian Government be human and permit Red Cross organisations into Ambon," the memorandum added. Dr. Roem is travelling to Lake Success by way of Amsterdam.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister said his visit would help other nations to understand the Ambon question better.

The question was not likely to be discussed by the United Nations "as it is undoubtedly an internal matter in which Indonesia would not tolerate the interference of any third party, it declared.

18 PER CENT NOW LITERATE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (PTI): Eighteen per cent of India's total population is literate, according to an estimate of the Government of India for the year 1949.

This shows an increase of 3.4 per cent over the figures recorded for the 1941 census according to which 22.6 per cent of the men, six per cent of the women or 14.6 per cent of the total population was literate.

According to the estimate for part 'A' and part 'C' states, Delhi with 31.6 per cent literacy stands first with Coorg 30.5 per cent, coming second. Bihar with eleven per cent has the lowest literacy, while Uttar Pradesh is just above with 11.1 per cent. The figures for other states are: Assam 17.9 West Bengal 22.5, Bombay 29.5 Madhya Pradesh 14.7, Madras 21.5, Orissa 14.1, Punjab 17.0 and Ajmer-Merwara 20.4.

YUGOSLAVIA INVITED: The contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades meeting at Torquay agreed on November 2 to invite Yugoslavia to send an observer to their meetings.

IN AID OF CHILDREN

Carnival And Dance Programmes

A Grand Carnival at the Government House, on 21st inst. from 7 p.m. 12 midnight and a Christmas Dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on 18th December, from 8 p. m. 12 midnight are to be held in aid of the The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India.

A small Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. H. C. Captain has been at work for several weeks, and the Public is assured of excellent entertainment.

At the Grand Carnival at Government House on 21st inst. Amusements, Games and a Treasure Hunt will be provided on the lawns, and Entertainments by Popular Artistes will be conducted in the Durbar Hall. These will include a Ventriloquist, a Conjuror, Classical Indian Dances, an item by the Goan Folk Song Society and Songs by a famous Indian Singer. The highlight of the evening will be a Pageant and Tableau—"The Daughters of India."

The Time and Talent Club has generously undertaken to provide Snack Suppers—European and Indian style—at very moderate rates.

There will be a few Stall of Gifts, Sweets, 'Xmas Cards in aid of Polio victims, and Refugee Handcraft.

Two Bands will be in attendance.

For the 'Xmas Dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Committee has already planned some Novel Competitions and Attractive Cabinet Items.

Tickets, at Rs. 20/- each, to cover both Functions, are now available at the Taj Mahal Hotel, from Committee Members and at the residence of Mrs Ellis Judah, 1, Khatau Mansion, Mayo Road.

The Committee has housed and cared for thousands of destitute children since its inception, and seeks public support at a time of crisis in its history. Ranj Maharaj Singh, the President, has issued a stirring appeal in a Foreword to an attractive Brochure which is in preparation, and in which she calls upon all to join in the Fellowship of assisting a noble Cause.

Bhargava's Plane Force-Lands

AMBALA, Nov. 4 (PTI): A Punjab Government aeroplane carrying Dr Gopichand Bhargava, Chief Minister of Punjab, made a forced landing at Khanna, about 40 miles west of Ambala this morning. The plane had taken off from Ambala airfield for Amritsar. Dr. Bhargava and party continued their jjourney to Amritsar by car.

The bonaza type four seater civilian aircraft of the Punjab Government took off from Ambala airport at 7-20 a. m. Dr. Bhargava and other occupants are safe and continued their journey to Amritsar.

It is reported that the aircraft had no radio telephone and no contact with it could be maintained. The news of the forced landing was conveyed to the local control by telephone from Khanna, about 40 miles west of Ambala.

The aircraft was piloted by Captain Rollo.

NATIONALIST GOAN MANHANDLED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Amarel d'Costa, a Nationalist Goan, has been arrested by the Portuguese Government for carrying on propaganda in favour of the merger of Goa with the Indian Union, according to reports reaching here from Goa.

Mr. d'Costa, who is reported to have been badly beaten up, has been confined in an unknown place.

MASS CONTACT IS NEED OF THE HOUR

Girgaum Congress Workers' Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Girgaum District Congress Workers' Conference, which concluded its two-day session here, was addressed today by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai Home Minister and Mr. Shankarrao Deo, former General Secretary of the Congress. Prof. D. R. Gharpure presided.

In the course of his brief speech, Mr. Kher recalled the heroic days of the Non-co-operation movement launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 and said he had joined the nationalist movement in those days, firmly believing in the motto of service to the people.

Even today, said Mr. Kher, he belonged to that band of congress workers, who believed in service of the country before anything else. That was the spirit inculcated by the great leaders like Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi among the Congress workers.

"If all Congress workers today take up the cause of the country and devote themselves for that work alone," Mr. Kher added, "there will not be any need for us to reiterate what the Congress stands for. Moreover, the real enemy of the Congress is our inherent weakness, which can be vanquished only by unity, faith and service."

NEED FOR UNITY

Mr. Morarji Desai said that he did not agree with those people who proclaimed from housetops that Congressmen had fallen from the grace and, therefore, the Congress was becoming unpopular. He did not of course mean thereby that all Congressmen were angels. He reminded the Congress workers that even in the pre-freedom days there were such people, who had criticised Mahatma Gandhi and said unjustifiably that the great leader had not brought them freedom. But, they should at the same time remember Mahatma Gandhi's supreme message of unity, which alone was capable of tiding over the critical times facing them today. India in the past had always fallen a prey to foreign invasion, simply because of its internal dissensions. The Home Minister said that Congressmen should unite themselves into such a strong organisation and serve the people seiflessly, so that there would be no room even for the false propaganda carried on by enemies of the Congress.

FAR FROM REAL GOAL

Mr. Shankarrao Deo said that the Congress was responsible for creating political consciousness among the people, ushering in democracy, but now the next step was to create conditions for the establishment of economic and social equality in India. He surveyed the sixty years of the Congress and dealt with the various phases of its struggle for freedom and said that today, perhaps, some Congressmen felt that they had achieved their goal. But, he reminded them that they were yet far from their real goal.

Mr. Deo said that some people thought that Congressmen today had not come upto their expectations. There were various reasons for this state of affairs. Perhaps, Congressmen themselves were to a certain extent be responsible for this popular conception. But, the real reason was that there was wide-spread discontent among the people, and Socialists and Communists were exploiting it to discredit the Congress. The Congress had demanded power from the British not for the sake of individuals or class, but for the sake of the whole people. Having won power, the Congress could not renounce it now, said Mr. Deo. That would mean betrayal of the people, he added.

APPROACH MASSES

In the past, Mr. Deo continued, the Congress was one with the people. But, today the position was quite different. Why was it so? he asked and replied that apparently it was because of the assumption of power by the Congress. The real reason for this state of affairs, according to him, was that even ordinary Congress worker today looked to the Congress Government for the redress of the grievances of the people He wanted the Congress workers to give up this tendency and work with same spirit of self-sacrifice as they did in the past. Because the Congress workers had lost touch with the mass of people today, Mr. Deo added, there was no popular enthusiasm among the people and without that no measure of the Congress Government could succeed.

Finally, Mr. Shankarrao Deo reminded Congress workers that it was for them ultimately to implement any resolutions passed at the Conference. It is they alone, who can create a new atmosphere in the country, he said.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference adopted various resolutions pertaining to the organisational work of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, supporting Nasik Congress resolutions on Foreign policy, economic programme etc., and called upon Congress workers to devote as much time for Congress work as possible. It also called upon Congress workers to promote study groups, adult education classes and work for the welfare of the people.

The Conference adpted another resolution urging Government to implement the Nasik resolution on controls and appealed to the public to create conditions by increasing production and thereby help in early removal of controls.

The Conference sympathised with the hard-hit middle-class people and requested Government to take measures to bring down prices immediately, and further appealed to the commercial community to help to create such conditions in the country.

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Bernard Shaw And Myself

BY SURESH VAIDYA

IT was one autumn afternoon in London, a little before the office rush began and gave one an unflattering view of mass movement. Actually it was half an hour after the traditional teatime in Britain. I was buying myself a ticket in the slot machine at Picadilly tube station. The ticket clutched between my thumb and fore finger, I was about to make my way to the escalator when, out of a street entrance, emerged a fair, bearded man, topped with a black sombrero and enclosed in a dark grey greatcoat.

In tube stations, one hardly notices others. But this man was noticeable because he was a shade taller than others. Secondly, although obviously advanced in age his gait was springy, and his gaze, constant, was on the floor. One of that rare species of our race that make sure where they are going.

Trade Mark

Additionally, the face seemed familiar. I had seen its likeness before, maybe only in a newspaper picture. My eyes, quite by chance, roved down to his footwear. In one exceptional but lucky moment, the trouser end lifted and a boot instead of a shoe came into sight. Oh, yes. That was the trade mark. No one but Bernard Shaw wore boots in London. This was the man I had idolised from my school days, and who I had hoped, since my arrival in England, I would, by some freak chance, see.

He was so near me, hardly five paces that the desire to importune myself, to confront him and mutter the remark 'Are you Mr. Bernard Shaw, I have always wanted to meet you....', even if it drew a pungent Shavian rebuff such as 'Bernard Shaw does not talk to strangers on the street', became overwhelming.

My mind was now working fast, about to take decisions. But faster still was the man's walk, and before I could take the risk of importuning myself, Shaw, that Shaw whose name will be remembered longer than one can speculate, was out of the next entrance, out of sight. I admit Shaw did not appear to be in undue hurry, but even at that age, and it must have been his late seventies, he was wasting no time.

Rare Phenomenon

So I had seen Shaw, and seeing Shaw was as rare a phenomenon to Londoners as to the world, as seeing his signature (costing a hundred pounds or more, if one was available in a collector's shop), particularly his handwriting. Shaw, it scarcely be retold, hardly ever wrote in the way we mortals do. He used shorthand, (that saved time and spared the fingers) and his patient and painstaking secretary, who was acquainted with all his idiosyncrasies, including written, transcribed them on the typewriter and made them immortal. Of the few things he did write in longhand Shaw had long ago threatened: "Before I die I will tear every manuscript of mine to bits with great glee."

Those were years of tension, of Europe seething, and the world being on tenterhooks and only one man could command attention, Hitler. But even in those competitive years Hitler had a rival, need I add, in the person of Bernard Shaw? Anything Shaw said or wrote commanded space, and bold headlines. Reporters cooled their heels on his doorsteps—or was it the footmat?—and considered themselves lucky if they received written answers to their written questions. Editors sat patiently in their offices twiddling their thumbs and responding to the gentlest movement of the telephone, and when anything about Shaw was received, made a nuisance of themselves all over the place including and specially in the printing room instructing irate and overworked compositors to flash it this way and that. Hitler's sword could not eclipse Shaw's pen—sorry, pencil.

Came the war, the blackout, and for us, a new spurt to the Indian freedom movement. I happened to be then the secretary of the Swaraj League, the precursor of the later famed Swaraj House. Means of agitation at our disposal were limited. But India's voice had to be broadcast, and Independence Day was drawing near.

We prepared a questionnaire letter for Britain's foremost personalities, to elicit their views on the Indian question. Only four questions, but they struck at the root, and the answers would reveal to us, and to the world, who was India's genuine friend, and who a lip sympathiser.

Letter To G. B. S.

The letters were dispatched including to Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, J. B. S. Haldane, Clem Attlee, Winston Churchill, etc. We had given ourselves at least a week before answers could be expected. But two days later, opening the mail, my eyes fell on an object that staggered me. Before me lay a neat piece of writing, in a neat envelope, in long hand of all things, by George Bernard Shaw, the facsimile of which you saw in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated November 3, 1950.

Here I was looking at words full of wisdom, and as later years proved, prophetic. Here also I was holding in my nervously shaking hands, a parchment that was as rare as a large diamond including in cash value. A treasure—if mudane I must be—that art collectors the world over would have paid tens of thousands to possess, lines and lines in Shaw's immaculate handwriting. Why was fortune so benign to me!

Enclosed was also a visiting card of one G. Bernard Shaw. On it, again in his handwriting, was a remark: 'Next time you ask questions, please leave enough room for answers. G. Bernard Shaw.' What in life had I done to deserve this? Not only were my hands shaking, my eyes were popping out of their sockets, my brain was bursting with the publicity potentialities of this gift from one who had vowed never to let the world see his writing.

But those nervous tremors were momentary. The journalist in me—and perhaps like Shaw characterised himself, "the agitator"—got the better of me. Now that Shaw had revealed a weakness, I was going to exploit it further. The matter could be pursued to my, or rather India's, advantage. There was, as the secretary of Swaraj League, the 26th of January, 1940 to think about.

I knew Shaw had given up making speeches in public, ten years previously. But so had he resolved never to let mankind see his handwriting scores of years before that. Audace, audace, et encore de l'audace! resolved the Secretary of Swaraj League.

Another Secret

The letter had revealed to me another carefully preserved secret, his telephone number, Whitehall 3160. I had tried to wangle it out of the telephone operator once before including by making love to the telephone girl whose 'Numbah pleeeaaase' is inescapable in London. (I was allowed the love but not Shaw's number).

Now that very number was at my dispostal, and Shaw, that aloof, elusive Shaw, was within telephonic reach In order to avoid the interference and officiousness of secretaries (Shaw's secretary was as kind, gentle, and wise as her employer; I did not know that then). I rang him up before eight in the morning. No secretary would report to duty before that time, I had figured. After all secretaries too would like to wash their faces before reporting for duty.

The telephone bell rang without the engaged 'burr' I had anticipated even once playing my effort. Patter of footsteps, slow and gentle, from the other end; the receiver lifted—my heart was, in the meanwhile, thumping away faster than the Saurashtra Express—and came on the phone Shaw's greatest secretary of all, his wife.

I was a stranger to her. I had to introduce myself using the letter as the means, and could I have a word with him, 'Mr. Shaw'. She was the epitome of gentleness. Gentle, but also firm. What did I want of Shaw? It was not enough to say I wanted a word with him. Could she not take a message? Well, I had to give in.

I told her point blank that I wanted him to speak at our Independence Day meeting. Her answer, gentle but as usual unwavering, was that he had given up the platform. "But here I have his card which says 'Next time you ask questions, leave enough room for answers'. We have too many questions to ask him for the space of a letter".

Mrs. Shaw did me the honour of laughing heartily and putting the receiver down on the table, went inside to ask her husband—the same steady patter of footsteps was repeated. If my heart was thumping like the Saurastra Express when it is overloaded, now it began rattling like the Toofan Mail when the driver is out to break the all-India record for the new American engines. The anxiety was terrific.

The journalist in me wanted the unusual, a scoop. The secretary of a political body, a crowded meeting addresed by Shaw which had not happened for the past ten years. And the pure individual in me wanted to achieve something that others swore was unachievable. Everything hung in the balance for those brief moments.

Wise Old Man

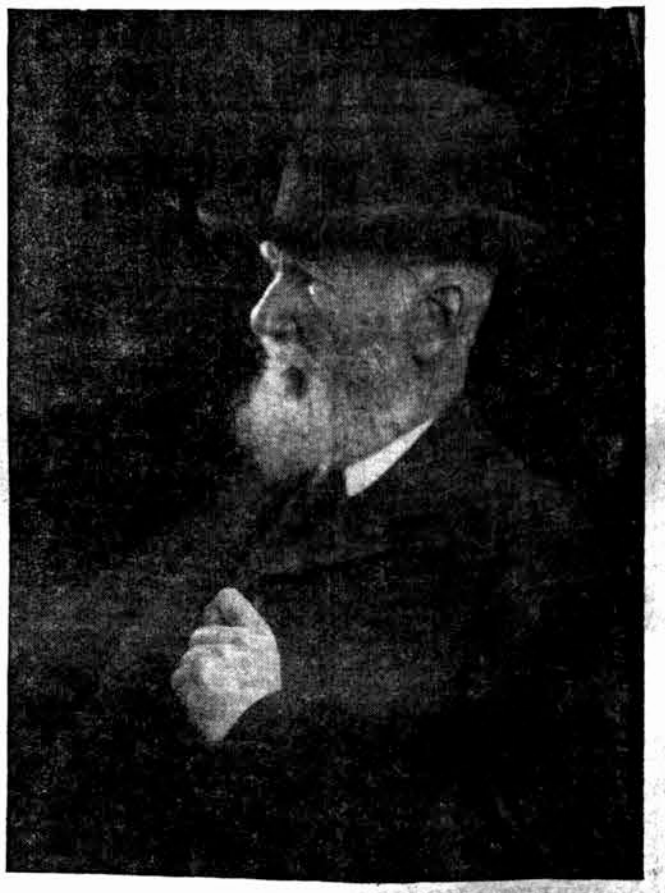
At last the patter of footsteps again, the receiver lifted, and the voice spoke in a manner that sounded eminently incongruous with the answer to follow: 'Mr. Shaw is 84. Old men, he says, should give up public speaking. Like a wise old man he gave it up ten years ago'.

When desperately, I insisted if I could have a brief word with Shaw himself, as that maybe, I would be able to persuade him (my audacity was now becoming intolerable), Mrs. Shaw replied (the Mrs. Shaw, his wife, not his secretary in chief) 'Mr. Shaw is really old He cannot stand the exertion of public appearances. You should not insist'.

I was disappointed, but it was the pleasantest disappointment I have ever suffered It was convincing.

What happened to me in relation to Shaw would be insignificant were the other party not Shaw, the Bernard Shaw. And this, in spite of the fact that I am not one of those who trail great men even when opportunity offers, perhaps because I believe I too am great (isn't this typically Shavian? —see the damage he has done to mankind?)

In 1944, after my release from an English prison, I was away in the North, fulfilling a lecture engagement at Lancaster. With me as a co-speaker, was Fenner Brockway, now M.P., a favourite of Shaw.



Lancaster is a lovely little town, and all its public meetings are held in the Co-operative Hall, being the biggest. In the morning, following our meeting, we had a walk through the town on our way to the sea. Being September, the sun was still shining, the grass was green, and wild flowers lingered in the fields, glad to greet the day.

When Shaw Spoke

Fenner pointed at the hall and said it ought to go down in history. Why? —I asked. Surely we had not made history, the hall had been hardly full when we spoke. No, said Fenner, history was made by Shaw, not us. Twenty years before our visit, Fenner had stood for Parliament for Lancaster, and in support of his candidature had come Shaw, the socialist agitator.

The hall was crowded, and naturally, in view of Shaw's presence who could outpace any film star or cricketer or dirt track rider in popular acclaim. Came Shaw's turn to speak. He rose and spoke—and spoke and spoke. Not a 'hear hear', not a clap, not even a laugh. For half an hour, Shaw the homourist, the clown, struggled and languished, but could not evoke a ripple of mirth nor an expression of satisfaction. After half an hour, Shaw gave up the fight.

Concluding he said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, you will be able to tell your children and your grandchildren that you heard Bernard Shaw once when he was boring and dull'. The applause that followed has never had its equal in Lancaster.

Shaw is dead, Shaw is gone. But was Shaw ever Shaw to you in the shape of his limbs, his eyes, his voice? He was not so to me, not even at the time I saw him in the tube station, nor when I received his letter, nor even when I felt the quiet of his flat through a telephone receiver. I had met him earlier, in my boyhood days, when I devoured his plays (but not his prefaces which were beyond me); later, when I read his interviews in the newspapers, and yet later when he appeared in the shape of lively news items

That was Shaw to me, as to the hundreds of millions in the world. How can Shaw die? As long as there are bookshops and libraries there will be Shaw. His death is all poppycock, snivel and drivel' as he himself once observed about someone else.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Vad 10 2006
Muslim: Moharram 24 1369
Parsi: Khordad 4 1320
Sunrise 6-40 a.m., Sunset 6-4 p.m.
Hightide 07-36, 20-20 Lowtide 00-52, 14-35.

Today's Engagements

SOCIETY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN: Pandit Nehru will perform the opening ceremony of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital 4 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Children's procession and mammoth gathering under the presidentship of Pt. Nehru at Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. children's entertainment under the patronage of Pt. Nehru at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan at 8-00 p.m.

BAL MOHAN VIDYA MANDIR: Annual Prize distribution ceremony at Shivaji Park 5 p.m.

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION: Social meeting at Poddar College Matunga 9-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYARTHI MANDAL: 'Prabhat Milan', an entertainment programme in aid of Salam Relief Fund, Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan 9 a.m. Prominent film stars will take part in the programme.

ROOP KALA KENDRA: Bharatnatya recital by Kumari Vasanta of Tanjore at 6 p.m. Podar College Hall, Matunga.

BYCULLA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OPENED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a brief ceremony the new Byculla Exchange of the Bombay Telephone Company came into operation this evening. Boys of the Telephone Workshop were busy the whole evening, cutting out the old Exchange, and putting through the new one, at the premises of the Gell Street Exchange of the Company, which houses also the new Exchange.

Mr. M. Sundaram, general manger of the Bombay Telephone District performed the opening ceremony by pulling out the pegs from the first subscriber's pair connected with the Byculla Exchange, thus putting it into service. Among those present were Mr. J. W. Berry, Superintendent Engineer, Bombay Telephone District, Mr. D. P. Jelliman, superintendent engineer in charge of Installation and Mr. P. A. Sankar Narayan, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, who did the acceptance testing of the entire equipment.

Inquiries indicate that the new Exchange will immediately go into service with approximately 1,200 subscribers' lines diverted from the existing subscribers' lines, at present working from either Central or Jell Street Exchanges, and throwing approximately 525 lines of equipment spare in Central and 675 in Gell Street Exchange.

It is proposed to utilize these spares for the outstanding lines under the "Own Your Telephone Scheme" in the Central and the Jell Street areas, and to provide temporary relief for the Naigaum subscribers by giving them telephone service from Gell Street and Byculla Exchanges, until the new equipment which is being installed at Naigaum is ready for service. The installation of a further 2,800 lines of equipment is already in hand in the Byculla Exchange, making a total of 4,000 new lines to be installed there. This, with the small extensions also in hand in the Salsette Exchanges will allow for the installation of all outsanding lines under the "Own your Telephone" scheme.

Local Boards Act Amendment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1950, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of November 3. The Act prescribes procedure for holding the first meeting of a newly constituted Board for electing its President.

Government Cloth Shops Open Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All Government Cloth Shops in Greater Bombay will remain open on Sunday, November 5, 1950.

Widespread Rain In Orissa

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 4 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Rainfall has been widespread in Orissa, coastal Andhra desa, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and local in Gangetic West Bengal, East Madhya Pradesh, Malabar-south Kanara and Tamilnad. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur and south Hyderabad.

Night temperatures were above normal over most of north-east India and the eastern half of the peninsula and were appreciably so in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, east Hyderabad and Rayalseema. They were appreciably below normal in north Deccan (desh), Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and east Rajasthan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occur locally over most of north-east India and is likely in Tamilnad, Mysore, Rayaleseema and Malabar-south Kanara.

Night temperatures will fall in south Rajasthan, Saurashtra and north Gujarat.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from October 1, 1950, and Departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:

Abu 77 59 0 minus 0.8, Ahmedabad 92 59 0 0 minus 0.3, Ahmednagar 89 62 0 1.6 minus 0.8, Allahabad 89 57 0 0 minus 2.4, Ambala 91 52 0 0 minus 1.0, Bangalore 88 67 2.2 11.4 plus 4.8, Baroda 92 54 0 0 minus 1.9, Belgaum 83 65 0 8.2 plus 2.9, Bhuj 94 65 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 90 71 0 1.4 minus 0.3, Calcutta 87 75 1.1 89 plus 4.2, Cuttack 87 76 0 2.6 minus 3.2, Darjiling 61 46 0 2.8 minus 2.7, Dehra Dun 81 52 0 0 minus 1.3, Delhi 89 55 0 0 minus 0.4 Gwalior 89 60 0 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 89 73 0 2.1 minus 0.3, Jaipur 91 53 0 0 minus 0.5, Jubbulpur 87 55 0 0.4 minus 1.5, Kanpur 90 56 0 0 minus 1.4, Kolhapur 89 64 0 7.6, Lucknow 90 58 0 0.1 minus 1.2, Madras 86 75 0 6.2 minus 8.3, Mahabaleshwar 82 61 0 8.2 plus 1.5, Mussooree 64 51 0 0 minus 1.2, Mysore 80 68 0 4.6 minus 1.8, Nagpur 87 61 0 0.5 minus 1.9, Ootacamund 65 48 T 9.2 plus 0.3 Patiala 90 50 0, Patna 89 63 0 0 minus 2.3, Poona 91 61 0 2.8 minus 0.9, Rajkot 93 62 0 0 minus 0.6, Ranchi 81 68 0 1.1 minus 2.2, Shillong 55 0 6.1 minus 1.4, Sholapur 93 670 3.0 minus 0.5, Simla 61 49 0 0.3 minus 1.0, Surat 95.

550 U.S. Tourists To Visit India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five hundred and fifty American tourists will arrive in India early in March next by the luxury liner "Caronis' during its round-the-world cruise.

The tourists, during their short stay, are scheduled to visit Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Fathepur-Sikri, Banares and Jaipur. A few of the ship's party will disembark at Colombo to see more of southern and northern-eastern India.

Another group of 140 Americans also on a round-the-world cruise, will arrive during that period on a two-week sight seeing tour of the country.

Traffic Arrangements

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, on November 5, the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has made the following traffic arrangements.

Harvey Road with its juction with Chowpati Sea-face to its junction with Hughes Road will be closed to Southbound vehicular traffic between 6-30 and 8-30 p.m. Chowpati Road will be closed to all vehicular traffic between 6 and 8-30 p.m.

Uganda Leader To Meet Nehru

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. H. K. Jaffer, Member of the Executive Council of the Uganda Government, who is now here, will meet Prime Minister Pandit Nehru on November 8 at New Delhi.

Mr. Jaffer will meet Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General and Mr. K. P S. Menon, Secretary, of the External Affairs Ministry, before meeting the Prime Minister.

LOCUSTS EXTEND INVASION FIELD

Not Much Damage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The locust army, unwanted guest of Bombay since last 36 hours, extended its field of invasion today. Locusts, in numbers, appeared over the city, diving low over North Bombay.

Smoke clouds, beating of drums, the spraying of Gemmaxine succeeded in driving away the vast swarms of locusts from the suburbs—but only in driving them towards the jungles around the Powai Lake. Further extermination campaigns launched by the Agricultural Department made them turn towards the sea, in which direction they were seen flying this noon.

A part of the "army" apparently diverted course to appear in the city. This is stated to be only a prelude to a further invasion over the city. Agricultural officers, officials of the Revenue Department and the Bombay Collectorate have orgnised measures for the destruction of eggs and the wholesale killing of visiting swarms of locusts. Not much damage is understood to have been caused.

Locusts which have invaded the suburbs—Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri for the last three days, have not yet left, and are still active.

In the day time they fly in large numbers, and all the evening they come down and wherever they sit on the crops or trees, they finish them completely.

Film "Ek Kash Ki Kahani" Declared Uncertified

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The film entitled "Ek Kash Ki Kahani" (Hindi) or "The Story of a Puff", produced by Messrs. D. J. Keymer and Company, Limited, Bombay, has been declared by the Government of Bombay as uncertified in the whole of the State.

Urdu Book Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has ordered the forfeiture of the Urdu book, entitled "Behatarin Adab, 1948", edited by Chowdhary Barkat Ali, Mirza Adib and Qatil Shafai, and printed at the Gilani Electric Press, Lahore.

Electoral Rolls

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B.P.C.C. today informed that the copies of electoral rolls for the Bombay city and suburbs are kept for public scrutiny and examination at the Congress House.

Copies of the rolls will also be on view at the various District Congress Committee offices.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY Oct. 5

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Assamese 7 a.m. 1 p.m. 7 Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9 Gujerati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 6-10 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. 8 Punjabi 8-30 a.m. 8-15 Marathi 8-30 a.m. Tamil 8-15 Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m., 07-30 Subhashita, 07-35 Mangal Smaran, 07-40 Rama Patel & sisters, G, songs 08-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar, bhairav, 11-45 R Deo, kh. g. sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 R Narain, sarangi, 13-40 Music of M Warnow, 13-50 Margaret Whiting, soprano, 14-00 Operatic concert, 17-30 R Deo, jait, 18-10 Rama Patel & sisters, G songs, 18-20 Kesarbai Bandokar, kh, p. kalyan, 18-50 B Manjrekar, kh. maligaura, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artist, sarangi & sitar, 19-30 R Deo, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 R Narain, sarangi, 20-45 Rama Patel & sisters, G songs, 21-15 A Mangal, K music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 London studio melodies.

VARIATIONS, 353 m., 08-00 R Narain, sarangi, 08-45 Kesarbai Bandodkar, M pad, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 M version of Shakaspeare's Hamlet, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Shantabai Joshi, M pad, 13-30 Shantabai Joshi, M, pad, 13-50 G Q Khan, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 R Deo, M pad, 18-20 For villagers, in M, and 18-50 in K, 20-15 Shantabai Joshi, M songs, 20-30 Dr. M Chandra, talk on Indonesia, 20-45 Air artist, selections from gajjalanjali, 21-00 Kesarbai Bandodkar, dadra, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Radio Orch., 22-00 G Q Khan, bahar.

250 m., 07-55 pratahsmaran, 08-15 V Potkar, violin, 08-30 D Sharma, bhajan & geet, 09-00 M S Joshi, v. and d. kh., 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 A H Khan, thumri & dadra, 19-15 Dr B Kapadia's G talk, 19-30 M S Joshi, kh & thumri, 20-00 G geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 D Sharma, 21-30 Month's song, 21-35 M S Joshi, kh. & tarana.

AHMEDABAD

326-1 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-15 09-00 For children G, 18-20 G geets, 18-30 H Dixit, bansari, 18-45 Chitravali, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 G geets, 20-30 H Dixit, bansari, 20-45 G geets, 21-15 Dedna, 21-30 As in Baroda.

Tributes To Shaw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a programme of tributes to the late British dramatist George Bernard Shaw at 10-00 p.m. on November 5 on 244 and 41.44 metres. The tributes will be paid by C. R. Mandy, Martha Darke, T.A. Schinzel and Ranjee Shahani.

Monopoly Procurement Of Ragi And Kodra

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has introduced monopoly control on ragi (also called nachani, bavto or nagli) and kodra and kodri (harik) throughout the State, with immediate effect. The requisite Order has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of November 4.

As a result of this Order, all private movement and trading in these foodgrains has been prohibited, subject to any permits that may be issued under the Order. It is not permissible to move ragi from one village to another, without a permit. Producers of ragi can sell their surplus produce to the Government.

DECLARATION OF STOCKS

While introducing monopoly in respect of ragi, the Government has allowed the traders holding stocks of this grain under a wholesale licence the period ending on November 25, 1950, during which they must dispose of their existing stocks.

A similar concession has been given to persons possessing stocks of kodra and kodri exceeding five maunds on November 4. None of the traders can, however, either acquire fresh stocks or move any existing stocks from the town or village in which they are held at present and whatever balance is left after the expiry of the moratorium period, will have to be sold to the Gavernment at the Government's procurement rates.

All persons availing of the concession must send declarations of their stocks held on November 4 and November 25 to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka in which they are held on or before November 9 and November 28, respectively, in the prescribed form.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Industrial Dispute between the Hiralal and Company, and the Bharat Nut-Bolts Industries, both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri K. C. Sen.

Simultaneously, the dispute between the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries, Baroda, and the Majoor Mahajan Mandal, Navsari, on the question of working conditions in the mills at Navsari has been referred for decision to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

The industrial dispute between the Federation of Gujerat Mills and Industries, Baroda, and the Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, on the question of working conditions in the mills at Petlad, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for decision to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

Indian Test Players In Delhi

India's Test Cricketers pose for a group photo informally in Delhi where they have gathered for the first Test match against the Commonwealth team. From left to right standing:— C. S. Nayudu, Choudhury, Kishenchand, Phadkar, Adhikari, Mankad, Hazare, V. M. Merchant, Mustaq Ali, P. G. Joshi and on the ground:—Polly Umrigar and others.

POOR DISPLAY BY INDIA IN FIRST 'TEST'

Dattu Phadkar's Dogged Fight For Runs

TRIBE CAPTURES THREE WICKETS FOR 46

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (P.T.I.)

INDIA, batting first in the First "Test against the touring Commonwealth team met with early disaster, their opening wickets those of skipper Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, falling with only 14 on board. India never fully recovered.

AT CLOSE OF PLAY ON THE FIRST DAY THEY HAD LOST FIVE MORE WICKETS FOR A PAINFULLY SLOW 167 RUNS.

On the true, easy-paced wicket of the Ferozeshah Kotla Grounds, the visitors lost the toss and took the field with only Frankie Worrell to support Derek Shackleton, their recognised pace bowler. The other two opening bowlers, Fred Ridgway and Jackson were on the injured list.

Frankie Worrell, hoever started the home team's batting, collapse claiming Vijay Merchant's wicket when the total stood at 11.

Three runs later the Holkar Stylist, Mushtaq Ali, who was shaping with supreme confidence, ran himself out when attempting a risky third run.

Thereafter, India were always struggling for runs against the spin attack of the West Indian, Sonny Ramadhin and the Australian left hand bowler, George Tribe.

Polly Umrigar and Vijay Hazare batted doggedly to add 40 runs in an hour when Umrigar fell to a smart piece of stumping by Spooner off George Tribe.

Hazare was out at 82 when he attempted a cross-bat stroke off Ramadhin. After his dismissal Dattu Phadkar and Hemu Adhikari battel unenterprisingly but defiantly against Ramadhin and Tribe till tea to take the total to 127.

Phadkar and Adhikari followed one another to the pavilion shortly after tea. But they had added 56 precious runs in 98 minutes. Phadkar finished top scorer of the day with 41.

Ramadhin and Tribe, who took

George Tribe — took 3 wickets for 46 runs.

charge of the attacking one hour before lunch, bowled aggressively, to an attacking field throughout, till tea and pinned the batsmen down to uneasy defensive play.

While Ramadhin was rested after sending 32 continuous overs, Tribe came on for a second spell after tea and claimed the wickets of Adhikari and Mankad in six overs, of which three were maidens, at he cost of only six runs.

The Gujerat batsman Kishenchand, and the Maharashtra wicketkeper Joshi came together with six minutes to go for "stumps" and played out time.

Ramadhin and Tribe continued the attack when play was resumed after lunch. Ramadhin employed an attacking on side field and sent down two successive maidens to Hazare while Tribe also opened with a maiden to Phadkar.

About 30,000 watched India bat first on a perfect pitch. It was the first time that India had won the toss here in a representative match and half the battle seemed to have been won. But early shocks were in store.

SCORE BOARD

INDIA (FIRST INNINGS)

V. M. Merchant c Ikin b Worrell	5
Mushtaq Ali run out	9
P. R. Umrigar st. Spooner b Tribe	28
V. S. Hazare c Spooner b Ramadhin	31
D. G. Phadkar c and b Dooland	41
Hemu Adhikari lbw Tribe	16
G. Kishenchand not out	16
Vinoo Mankad b Tribe	9
P. G. Joshi not out	6
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wickets)	167

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1 for 11, 2 for 14, 3 for 54, 4 for 82, 5 for 138 6 for 144, 7 for 164.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M.	R.	W.
D. Shackleton	8	2	18	0
F. Worrell	16	7	26	1
K. T. Ramadhin	32	15	43	1
G. Tribe	33	11	46	3
B. Dooland	9	2	22	1

COMMONWEALTH TEAM MAY PLAY IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Nov. 4 (PTI).

There is just an off chance that the Commonwealth Cricket Team may play a four-day match against a Pakistan XI at Lahore on the conclusion of their Indian tour, it is learnt here.

Though there are many hurdles to be crossed before the match could be regarded as a certainty, the cricket authorities in Pakistan are believed to be in correspondence with the Ceylon Board requesting team to postpone the fixtures in their country by a week.

The staging of the match largely depends on two factors, firstly, the Ceylon Board agreeing to the request and secondly the Tourists manager Duckworth's ability to find the passage for men from Colombo immediately after the conclusion of the Ceylon itinerary.

Mr. Duckworth on arrival in India had expressed surprise that a programme had not been chalked out for the Commonwealth team in Pakistan.

M.C.C. DECLARE AT 306 FOR 9

Compton's Grand Knock Of 107

BELMOURNE, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Completing a fine century while his fellow batsmen were falling rapidly, Denis Compton played a captain's part in helping the M.C.C. score 306 for nine declared in their first innings against Victoria here today. In the few minutes remaining for play after the declaration Victoria scored four for no wicket. After heavy rain during the night and early morning had prevented play before lunch, the M.C.C. lost seven wickets today in adding 163 runs to their overnight score of 143 for two. Compton got 69 today to bring his score to 107 before he was out when trying a big sweep off Bill Johnston.

Compton was at the wicket three hours eighteen minutes in a splendid fighting innings which included ten fours. Apart from a stumping chance during his rather shaky start yesterday he made no error. He was not always comfortable against Jack Iverson, 35-year old **"freak"** spinner, but generally played him with confidence mixed with caution and restraint. He has now made a century in each of the two state matches he has played in.

SCORE BOARD

M.C.C. (First Innings)

Len Hutton lbw Ian Johnson 32; Cyril Washbrook c and b Ian Johnson 40; D. Sheppard c McDonald b Harvey 28; D. Compton c Howard b Bill Johnston 107; J. Dewes c McDonald b Kerr 1; Close c Ian Johnston b Ring 30; A. McIntyre b Iverson 6; J. Warr c Kerr b Iverson 23; Bailey not out 28; R. Berry c Harvey b Iverson 2; W. C. Hallies not out 1. Extras 8; Total (for 9 declared) 306.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bill Johnston 16-2-59-1; Kerr 9-1-27-1; Ian Joanson 27-4-77-2; Iverson 31-5-71-3; Ring 14-2-49-1; Loxton 3-0-11-0; Harvey 1-0-4-1.

VICTORIA (First Innings)

K. Mueleman not out 4; K. Howard not out 0; Extras 0. Total (for no loss) 4.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Warr 2-1-4-0; Bailey 1-1-0-0.

G.I.P. Enter Final

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

A LATE CORNER KICK GAVE G. I. P. RAILWAY THE ALL IMPORTANT GOAL THAT SEALED THE FATE OF B.E.S.T. IN THE FIRST SEMIFINAL OF THE SATI-RANJAN SHIELD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GROUND, PAREL THIS EVENING, THE RAILWAY WINNING BY THE ODD GOAL IN THREE.

Midway through the initial half Aziz sent in a stinging shot from the top of the box that shook both posts to put his side the Railway in the lead.

A few minutes before the breather Sawant sent in a rather tame shot from outside the box which got the corner of the goal. Goalkeeper Sukhlal completely unsighted the ball being covered by a host of defenders.

The way the game was played in the third quarter a draw seemed the only outcome and both goals suffered some narrow misses. Ofcourse the forwards were to blame. They sent in rather weak shots and delayed, far too long.

The B.E.S.T. side now resorted to questionable tactics and surprisingly enough, Referee L. M. Fernandes showed complete ignorance of the rules, or behaved indifferent.

The last ten minutes were "pencushioned" moments G.I.P went in quest of the winning goal, but somehow the cross-bar played an added part to prevent a goal. G.I.P. forced three corners one after the other but they were safely cleared. The fourth corner, however proved ominous, giving the G.I.P. Railway the all important, match winning goal Just four minutes from the end, when Bhickoo scored from a corner kick melee.

"Times Shield" Cricket

BOWLERS DOMINATE ON OPENING DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eight more matches in the first round of the Junior Division and one match in the Senior Division were started in the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament.

All the matches will be continued to-morrow.

The following were the complete scores upto the closing time today.

SENIOR DIVISION

Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Vs. Trade Marks Sports Club.

TRADE MARKS S.C.:- T. B. Vinod 25, M. R. Khan 40, R. N. Mehta 1, M. P. Thakur 0, B. T. Ahir batting 8, G. S. Wagh batting 12, rest to bat, Extras 8, TOTAL: 97 for 4 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— G. S. Naik 7-3-14-0; Y. B. Palwankar 20-7-26-0; M. P. Golwalla 3-1-8-0; R. V. Gavaskar 2-0-3-0; L. S. Padwal 4-0-12-0; V. L. Marketkar 12-3-22-3; D. Makhija 1-0-4-0.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Indian Globe Sports Clubs Vs. Jayabharat Insurance Sports Club.

JAYABHARAT INSURANCE S.C.:- E. B. Sankad 10, D. B. Oza (Capt.) 12, R. D. Angre 0, M R. Ambekar 11, K. L. Mane 2, V. R. Haldankar 3, S. J. Parkar 0, G. S. Kothare not-out 4, A. B. Nunes 0, B. B. Vasudeo 0, H. B. Desai 0, Extras 10, TOTAL: 52.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— J. M. Jacob 11.3-5-20-5; V. Dias 11-5-17-3, D. M. Kapadia 2-0-5-2.

INDIAN GLOBE S.C.:— R. P. Mehta 0, J. P. —Rajada 7, J. M. Jacob batting 27, V. Dias batting 19, rest to bat, Extras 2, TOTAL: 55 for 2 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— K. L. Mane 8-3-20-1; A. Nunes 5-2-11-0; R. D. Angre 3-0-11-1; S. J Parkar 1-0-4-0; G S. Kothare 1-0-7-0.

Bank of Baroda Sports Club Vs. Kamala Mills Cricket Club.

BANK OF BARODA S.C.:— F. Correa 34, Augustus D'Souza 1, S. V. Chapvalley 28, R. Gonsalves batting 19, M. K. Gupte (Capt)) 3, N. G. Kubal batting 21, rest to bat, Extras 4, TOTAL 110 for 4 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— N. P. Kardekar 18-3-44-3, Dominic Cabral 13-6-12-1, C. Athaide 4-0-16-0, L. M. Patel 6-0-25-0, D. P. Mhatre 4-0-7-0, C. S. Padval 2-1-1-0, K. G. Vaze 1-0-2-0.

Dhanraj Mills Sports Club Vs. Metal Box Sports Club.

DHANRAJ MILLS S.C.:— V. B. Achrekar 0, E. Thakur 17, P. V. Shirsekar 22, D. P. Shahane 1, D. T. Thakur 4, C. M. Koli batting 26, S. M. Bhicaji batting 30, rest to bat, Extras 13, TOTAL: 113 for 5 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— E. J. Billimoria 4-1-9-1, S. K. Salur 6-0-26-0, H. B. Palekar 10-5-13-2, R. D. Modi 13-3-33-1, Atmaram Bhupe 6-2-11-0, Gonsalves 2-0-8-0.

A.C.C. Sports Club "B" Vs. May and Baker Recreation Club.

A.C.C. Sports Club "B":— C. S. Shete 11, A. H. Wadia 27, W. T Fernandes 1, Suvarna 0, R. R. Khanolkar 17, F Billimoria 0, R D Bhavap 7, Khimj 2, Mandes 6, Vazifdar 2, H Panthaky not out 0, Extras 2, TOTAL 75.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— B. F. Daruwalla 12.2-3-30-4, M. S. Hamand 7-3-9-2, L. R. Subramaniam 5-0-27-2, V. R. Dixit 4-2-7-2.

MAY AND BAKER R.C.:— L. Gupte batting 7, K. P. Kumaran 9, B. R. Daruwalla batting 8, rest to bat, Extras 4, TOTAL: 28 for one wicket.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— W. T. Fernandes 6-1-14-1, A. H. Wadia 2-1-3-0, Suvarna 3-0-8-0.

Chartered Bank Athletic Club Vs. Indian Trade Sports Club.

CHARTERED BANK S.C.:— T. Srinivasan 17, L. M. Kothare 0, N. V. Somne 4, L. Jacinto 1, K. V| Babrekar 42, V. J. Satghare (Capt.) 36, K. H. Marolia 1, S. A. Carvalho 0, L. C. Dhumasia 0, D. G. Dhurandhar not out 8, B. K. Patel 0, Extras 19, TOTAL: 127.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— M. L. Adur 14-2-33-6, M. B. Chawan 15-4-45-2, N. A. Naik 2-0-2-0; I. R. Haldankar 4-0-15-1, M. R. Kamath 2-0-11-0.

INDIAN TRADE S.C.:— N. A. Naik batting 1, V. J. Satghare (Capt.) batting 1, rest to bat, Extras 0, TOTAL: 2 for no loss.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— L. C. Dumasia 2-1-1-0, V. J. Satghare 2-1-1-0.

Greaves Cotton Sports Club Vs. Loyds Bank Sports Club

LLOYDS BANK SPORTS CLUB:— S. I. Jacob 2, J. S. Jacob 12, P. K. Patel 34, S. F. Doctor 4, R. H. Brightling (Capt.) 6, D. E. A. Virley 8, R. N. Aldangndi 0, R. S. Rees 1, N. S. Gangoli 3, V. S. Damania not out 3, T. S. Apte 6, Extras 5, TOTAL: 84.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— T. N. Mukund Rao 11.3-2-26-4, N R. Kapadia 4-1-13-1, S.S. Karnad 12-2-34-5, B. Fonseca 4-1-6-0.

..GREAVES COTTON SPORTS CLUB:— P. R. Vast (Capt.) 14, B. Fonseca bating 35, P. Colah batting 10, rest to bat, Extras 8, TOTAL 67 for one wicket.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— N. S. Gangoli 8-1-26-1, S. F. Doctor 4-0-24-0, D. E. A. Virley 3-0-8-0, P. K. Patel 1-0-1-0.

Killick Nixon & Co. Ltd., Cricket Club Vs. Honkong and Shanghai Bank Cricket Club.

KILLICK NIXON & CO. LTD. C. C:—N. F. Colabawalla 6, R. S. Sangiri 9, R F. Moss (Capt.) 19, S. J. Dhokre 13, R. J. Dhokre 7, R. M. Rele 2, W. J. Heygate 0, N. R. Patil 2, R. F. Walsh not out 32, K. K. Suvarna 3, M. J. Salvi 4, Extras 7, TOTAL: 124.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— J. K. Mobedji 10-2-38-1, B. S. Patherphekar 3-1-8-0, P. M. Talpade 11.4-2-45-4, G. N. B. Maynes 7-2-15-1, S. G. Rane 5-1-11-2, G. A. Stewart 2-2-0-2.

HONKONG & SHANGHAI BANK C.C.: M. N. Parulekar batting 0, S. G. Rane batting 3, rest to bat, Extras 0, TOTAL: 3 for no loss.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— R. J. Dhokre 3-2-2-0, S. J. Dhokre 2-1-1-0, M. J. Salvi 1-1-0-0.

Kohinoor Mills Sports Club Vs. B. I. G. Insurance and Allied Sports Club

..B. I. G. INSURANCE AND ALLIED S C.:— M. Dalal 7, C. V. Borker 0, R. Patel 9, V. Telang 1, O. D'Mello (Capt.) 46, S. N. Cooper 13, R S. Shedge 3, M. B. Sopariwalla 1, Y. A. Moledina 5, P. H. Sheson not out 1, T. Salian 0, Extras 3, TOTAL: 39.

BOWLING ANALSIS: N. Thakur 4-0-19-2, D. M. Daniel 2-0-2-1, A. Perreira 8-2-13-3, E .Samuel 13-1-38-1, P P. Sarnaik 1-0-7-0, R. L. Sahasrabudhe 5-0-7-2.

KOHINOOR MILLS S.C.:— N. Thakur 4, D. M. Daniel batting 2, N. Mhatre 0, R. L. Sahasrabudhe 0, Gupte batting 5, rest to bat, Extras 1, TOTAL: 12 for 3 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— R. Patel 3-1-8-3, R. S. Shedge 2-0-3-0.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

5 00 p.m. Dockyard vs General motors (Second semi-final—Satiranyan Shield)

SWIMMING

P. M. Hindu Baths.

6 00 p.m. Inter Services meet.

CRICKET

11 00 a.m. Times Shield Cricket and Dr. Kanga League.

Japan Back In World Hockey

GERMANY DOES NOT SEEK READMISSION

BARCELONA, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Japan was accepted into membership of the International Hockey Federation today when the annual congress opened here.

India, Pakistan, France, Britain, Switzerland and Denmark voted for their re-admittance, Holland and Belgium being against while Austria, Spain and Portugal abstained from voting. Portugal, Finland, Yogoslavia and Ireland had been accepted to membership.

There was no demand from Germany for readmittance. German hockey circles are believed to think that Germany has never lost her membership of the International Hockey Federation, but the president L. J. Quarles Van Ufford declared that the German Hockey Association was part of the "Reichebund Fuer Leisesuebungen" which organisation was dissolved in 1945.

Bombay Races

Mixed Reception For Punters On Opening Day

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For quite a long time in Bombay's racing I have not seen such a poor crowd present for the opening day of the season and those who stayed away will surely have no reasons to blame their stars as most wagerers wound up on the debit at the end of the day.

The day's daily double which returned Rs. 1,117-8 was solved by eleven punters and 113 punters collected each Rs. 481 on the treble event.

The following are the results:—

THE BELGAUM PLATE Division II —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. C. A. Murad's DELHI DURBAR 8-12 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-12 Kasbekar 2
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and H. R. Somekh's BRINDIA 8-12 P. Khade 3
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's RED CROSS BOY 8-12 Hanumansingh 4

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Hd., 2 lengths

Not run: Virvikram.

Time 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 24.

THE BELGAUM PLATE Division I —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's WHIRLAWAY 8-12 Argade 1
Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-12 Kheem S. 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and Hamza Ali's GALLANT MAN 8-12 Hanumansingh 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER CROWN 8-12 P. Khade 4

Won by: 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths, Nk.

Not run: All-in-All, Kiyababa, Bessemer.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 155. Places Rs. 57 and Rs. 28.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE Division I —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT 8-1 Pierce 1
Mr. P. B. Ayasia's HONEY BUNCH 9-0 Purtusingh 2
Messrs. A. R. Chinoy and Jal H. Mehta's TRUE LOVE 8-10 Duffy 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's PRINCESS DOMINIC 8-10 Shaikh 4

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths 1 1/2 lengths.

All ran:

Time: 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.

THE SION PLATE Division II— Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. G. H. Virjee's WAHDINA 8-9 Kadam 1
Mrs. Madge Lokhandwalla's FLYING PRINCESS 7-6 Ghaus K. 2
Messrs. G. Saul and H. R. Somekh's ROYAL GUARD 7-7 Surve 3
Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 7-5 Sk. Ahmed 4

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

All ran.

Time 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42.

THE LONDA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G H. Virjee JAWAHIR 7-9 Shiba 1
Mr. M. P. Jain's PADMINI 8-1 Kheem S. 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 7-13 Jagdish 3
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-11 Duffy 4

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Not run: Pramila.

Time: 1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 33 and Rs 16.

THE PALITANA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 7-10 P. Khade 1
Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 8-11 Aurobinda 2
Mr. D. R. Zaveri's GHIZALA 8-7 Mullsingh 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's PELION 9-1 Duffy 4

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Nk., 1 1/4 lengths.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18.

THE SION PLATE Division I— Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. M. C. Patel's RIVIERA 8-5 Mullsingh 1
Messrs. J. C. Shah and H. R. Jaitly's SAITA 9-2 P. Khade 2
Mr. M. A. Ansari's TRUNK CALL 8-2 J. Bhosle 3
Messrs. A. R. Chinoy and Jal H. Mehta's TAMASHA 8-3 Duffy 4

Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths

All ran.

Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 107. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 29 and Rs. 41.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's GALLOPING LAD 8-9 Jagdish 1
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMAIN 8-11 Ghauf K. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN PORT 8-1 Kheem 3
The Raja of Akalkot's MOONLIGHT and SHADOWS 8-12 Bhosle 4

Not run: Masked Pleasure, Nagarpalika, Atli's Pride.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

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Children and Women love them more. Connoisseurs might select sweetmeat from

BYCULLA SWEETMEAT MART

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* Ice Halwa,
* Kasturi Halwa,
* Kesari Halwa, etc.

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GUPTA SWEETS

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Byculla Sweetmeat Mart

Opp. Victoria Gardens, Byculla, BOMBAY 27.

U.K. AND U.S. TO WARN CHINA

Powers Will Brook No Intervention In Korean War

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

THE pros and cons of warning China about intervention in Korea are being considered in London and Washington but no warning will be given until Chinese intervention in strength is proved beyond doubt.

The general impression is that Chinese intervention is due to Moscow-inspired fear that after Korea will come Manchuria. It is also believed that China will keep her intervention informal and free from U.N. attention. Whatever help China has given might be with a view to stiffening North Korean resistance until winter makes large-scale fighting difficult.

Retention of territory along the Manchurian border will provide a buffer between Manchuria and American troops.

AMERICANS TAKE SUDONG FROM CHINESE

TOKYO, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter).

NORTH Korean and Chinese troops were continuing their fierce forty-eight-hour offensive in north-west Korea today against United Nations troops withdrawing to new positions.

Two northern attempts to break through towards their captured capital of Pyongyang were reported.

One attacking force was locked in battle with South Korean troops near Wonni on the Chongchon river, 55 miles due north of Pyongyang.

Another some 20 miles to the west was striking hard at the American 24th Division, north and east of Pakchon.

A breakthrough at Wonni would threaten to cut off United Nations forces north of Chongchon.

The Pakchon thrust was apparently aimed at Anju on the Chongchon just inland from the port of Sinanju, where the Americans were yesterday reported to be preparing to hold a bridgehead over the river.

In Tokyo, Gen. MacArthur's spokesman said United Nations withdrawals had been completed with more or less minor exceptions.

There has definitely been no breakthrough, the spokesman said. Regrouping and reorganisation were going on very satisfactorily.

A new line of strong points would be used for defence and as jumping off points, the spokesman added. Not all United Nations forces had been committed to the battle.

The Commonwealth Brigade was helping to hold positions in north-west Korea.

American Eighth Army Head Quarters in Korea announced officially today that Chinese troops were fighting in Korea.

Chinese Communist units in contact are in sufficient numerical strength to be equivalent to at least two divisions, their statement said.

The town of Wonni was still in South Korean hands today.

Troops of the Seventh South Korean Division went in to help the hard pressed Sixth.

Air reports said the front looked pretty hot.

On the eastern side of the peninsula American marines captured Sudong after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with Chinese troops and began to move north against lighter opposition.

Sudong is seventeen miles south of the Chosin reservoir on the main road from Hamhung.

Some 100 miles further east the South Korean Capitol Division was fighting to secure Kilchu, 25 miles from the east coast where the peninsula broadens out.

CHINESE STRENGTH

Eighth Army sources said the Chinese troops in North Korea were aggressive and well trained.

Unofficial sources estimated the Chinese strength as the equivalent of about two and a half divisions OR HALF THE ENEMY FORCE OPPOSING THE UNITED NATIONS.

The usual strength of a Chinese Division, according to information here, is ten thousand men.

The Chinese Army is known to be well equipped with Japanese weapons and great quantities of United States equipment captured from the Chinese Nationalists. It is believed they have some fifty Divisions in Manchuria—well-trained troops used to the type of cold mountain terrain found in North Korea.

U.S. Landing At Wonsan

Minesweeping in the inner harbour at Wonsan on the east coast of North Korea has been completed, United Nations naval forces announced today. Ships of the Fleet commanded by Rear Admiral James H. Doyle, which has been landing troops at the port, entered the harbour this morning and went alongside the quays.

No Confidence Move Against Rhee Cabinet

SEOUL, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Eighty-six members of the South Korean Parliament are expected to table a bill shortly for the resignation of the South Korean Cabinet, because of "false information" given to the South Korean people during the early part of the war. They are understood to have drawn up and signed a draft of the bill, which does not request President Synchamn Rhee's resignation.

One informant said the main complaint was that the Government "issued a number of false announcements to people resulting in many casualties". This was understood to be in reference to the time when it is alleged, as a result of statements about the defence of Seoul, many people stayed on in the Southern capital and were caught by North Korean forces.

REBUFF TO RHEE

The South Korean Parliament today rejected President Rhee's nomination of Paiknakjon, present Education Minister as Prime Minister.

Bihar Starvation Tragedy

PATNA, Nov. 4. (UPI).

DR. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Food Minister of Bihar today himself narrated a tragic story of how a peasant of Khagaria, a village in Bihar, killed himself with a plough as he could not secure food for his family. The peasant had distributed the last few morsels of food among his starving children.

Dr. Sinha who was addressing a meeting in observance of the International Co-operative Celebrations Day this afternoon regretted that this tragic incident should have taken place in a village which was inhabitated by rich cultivators and was a centre of Congress activities.

The Food Minister asked the local co-operative societies to search out hoarders and distribute foodgrains equally to ensure that there would be no famine victims in the state.

Munshi Admits Seriousness Of Situation

Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister said here today that the food situation in Bihar "is very serious and involves grave responsibility".

"I can take the public into confidence after I have had consultation with the Prime Minister and my other colleagues in Delhi", he added.

Mr. Munshi who was addressing a press conference at the conclusion of his discussions with the Bihar Ministers regarding the food situation in the province said: "Till the end of September the prospect of the khasiff crop Bihar's main crop, was very good. Unexpectedly, the hathia rains failed: and the crop has failed in a large measure in many districts.

A bleak prospect opens out before Bihar, which may stretch out till next October.

"For the last four months our meagre supplies consisting of internal surpluses and imports could not keep pace with the rising demands created by a succession of natural calamities, which have covered most of our states. To this has been added this major disaster which has destroyed not less than a million tons of paddy".

"The Government of India," Mr. Munshi said, and the Government of Bihar are determined to do all that they can to see that this widespread disaster does not inflict grave hardships on people.

"This is not a question of press propaganda but hard work and we must all devote ourselves to organise relief work. Work on such extensive scale is bound to be taxing and slow. It will test our patience, our courage and our power of organisation.

"But God willing we shall do it."

When pressmen asked questions seeking further elucidation, Mr. Munshi said that the situation was so serious that he would not state anything beyond what he had already said, before consulting the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues.

Mr. Munshi will leave for delhi tomorrow morning.

QUADRUPLETS

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Two boys and two girls were born to Mrs. Jane Ogle here today. Mother and babies were all doing well. Mrs. Ogle lives in Moreland a suburb of Melbourne.

Triplets

GAUHATI, Nov. 4 (UPI): Shrimati Kar, wife of Prof. Kar of the Gauhati University, gave birth to a triplet—one son and two daughters—at Satribari Hospital here.

The mother and all the children are keeping good health.

Technical Aid To Industry

RESEARCH COUNCIL OUTLINES POLICY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (UPI): The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has for sometime past had under consideration the question of technical assistance to be rendered to industry, says a press note. The following are the broad outlines of policy decided upon:—

(1) National Laboratories would not, as a matter of policy, undertake routine resting for which facilities exist in the Government Test House, Alipur and other similar institutions except when such routine testing forms a part of any surveys or investigations being conducted in the laboratories and for testing in connection with issue of certificates of standardisation. Special tests for which facilities at the existing institutions are not available may be undertaken by National Laboratories, provided they do not intefere with normal work.

(2) For off-hand technical advice to industry, where no investigations need be undertaken and no written report is necessary no fees would ordinarily be charged. Industry would, however, be required to pay the travelling expenses of the officers concerned.

(3) Fees would be charged for technical advice to industry involving minor investigations and submission of a written report, the quantum of such fees being determined by the directors concerned, if necessary, after consulting Director, Scientific and Industrial Research.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

(4) In the case of major problems involving regular investigations, a scheme of research would be drawn up by the director of the laboratory concerned in consultation with Director, Scientific and Industrial Research and suitable provision made therein for sharing of any royalties arising out of patents, etc. which may be taken out as a result of these investigations.

TO HELP BOMBAY'S PROHIBITION: The Rajasthan Government are creating a five-mile dry belt along the five districts of the State bordering Bombay in order to make the Bombay Governments' Prohibition policy a success.

WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER GARLANDS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was among a big crowd of children when he visited and opened a Bal Mela (Children's Fair) in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari on Friday in Delhi. Photo shows Pandiji garlanding a girl for her fine performance on the stage.

PUPPET LAMA IN WAKE OF CHINESE FORCES

Will Dalai Lama Reach India? Enemies Out To Capture Him

GANGTOK, Nov. 3.

THE Tibetan "Liberation Army" has reached the fortress of Gyamdo Dzong 150 miles from Lhasa, according to wireless reports reaching official quarters here from the Tibetan Capital.

These reports said Dalai Lama had left Lhasa along with regent Takta Rimpoche, escorted by fifty officers and men "for an unknown destination".

According to these reports, the administration has been taken over by the opposition group led by Sawong Lama, one of the seniormost monk officials in Lhasa.

Thirteen-year-old Kumbum Panchen Lama, these reports added, was accompanying advancing forces of the Tibetan "liberation army" to Lhasa. The destination of the young second religious dignitary was reported to be Shigatse, ancestral seat of Tashi Lama.

WAITING FOR CAPTURE OF DALAI LAMA

Though Dalai Lama's destination is not known, well-informed quarters said it was likely the spiritual and temporal head of Tibet would be intercepted on the banks of the Brahmaputra river either near Gyantse or Shigatse and would be taken prisoner. These quarters stated that they had information that the followers of Kumbum Panchen Lama—from Sera, Drebung and Ganden monasteries—were waiting at the ferry crossing at two points on the Brahmaputra river for Dalai Lama to prevent his escape from Tibet proper.

PUPPET LAMA

Accompanying the main column of the Tibetan "Liberation Army" towards Lhasa is a 13-year-old peasant boy in the robes of a titular monk, writes V. C. Natarajan, PTI staff correspondent.

He is the incarnate Lama of Kumbum claimed by the followers of the late Panchen Lama as the present second titular head of the Land of Lamas.

Born in the Kumbum district of Tsinghai province, this boy was "selected" as one of the possible incarnate Panchen Lamas following the death of the previous Panchen Lama in 1937.

Generally only one incarnation is "discovered" but in this case three were "found" with identical characteristics and birth marks, with the result that the Tibetan Government desired to hold a test. This test would have consisted of the traditional picking up of the name written in a scroll of paper and enclosed in a book by the chief oracle of Lhasa.

This test has never been held because the Kumbum-Incarnate Lama declined to come to Lhasa without his left Lhasa along with regent Takta Rimpoche "for an unknown destination".

According to these reports, the administration has been taken over by the opposition group led by Sawong Lama, one of the seniormost monk officials in Lhasa.

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This test has never been held because the Kumbum-Incarnate Lama declined to come to Lhasa without his escort of the late Panchen Lama's followers.

Following the expulsion of the Kuomintang mission from Lhasa in 1949 the then Chinese Government installed the young incarnate Lama as Panchen Lama and also organised armed forces nominally under his command for an expedition to Lhasa. Kuomintang soon lost control and the Communists who came instead took advantage of the groundwork done by their predecessors.

Within a period of little over eighteen months, the Chinese Communists built up an army of four divisions composed of Tibetans (Khambas, Amdos, Gokolas and Chinese). These half-Tibetan, half-Chinese Tibetans troops are equipped by the Chinese with the latest type of rifles, tommy-guns, sub-machine-guns and light artillery. Supply, signalling and sappers units have also been organised.

The Chinese Communist Party utilised the services of religious monks of Sera and Reting, who fled from Lhasa in 1947 following the death of the previous Regent Reting Rimpoche. The Communists also had the support of the followers of the late Panchen Lama, who fled in 1923, following sharp differences with the thirteenth Dalai Lama.

The capture of Gyamda Dzong reported yesterday places the Tibetan Liberation Army in a position by which they can make use of the light vehicles and jeeps to quicken their advance.

DEFEAT OF GOVT. FORCES

The liberation forces met with little resistance except in Chamdo where the Tibetan Government troops under Government Ngabo suffered heavy casualties. Details of the casualties were not available here, but Governor Ngabo was believed to be among those captured by the liberation forces.

The Libration Forces' next objective will be Reting where possible junction might be made with advancing forces on the Nakchuka Route. A third column of Tibetan liberation army is

(Continued on Page 22)

French Fall Back Again

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDO-CHINA

HANOI Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): French troops fighting in northern Indo-China have fallen back about 25 miles on Hoabinh, 47 miles south west of the Tonking capital of Hanoi, it was announced today.

A French Army spokesman said Hoabinh was now the French forward post in the south western Tonking delta area.

A battalion of Viet Namese troops and two companies of Senegalese had abandoned about 25 miles of road No. 12, running south from Hoabinh to Vuban.

Viet Minh forces attacked a French garrison withdrawing from the outpost of Laokay, about 155 miles north west of Hanoi on the Chinese frontier.

Near Phulangtuong, 30 miles north-east of Hanoi, French artillery attacked Viet Minh concentrations.

FROM THATKE

About 150 wounded and almost starving French troops were flown in today from the fallen frontier post of Thatke under an agreement negotiated with Viet Minh through the red cross.

AVERT 'NATIONAL SUICIDE'

Truman's Attack On Republican Isolationists

SAINT LOUIS (Missouri), Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman warned Americans tonight that "hard fighting still lies ahead in Korea in spite of the military victories of the United Nations' forces".

He said that progress was being made towards the goal of world peace, and described American leadership in the United Nations to put down Communist aggression in Korea as "the greatest step towards world peace that has been made in my lifetime".

The President was speaking in the only radio and television speech he is to make on behalf of his Democrat Party before next Tuesday's Congressional elections.

In a bitter attack on Republican isolationists, Mr. Truman said they had dragged the foreign policy of the United States into politics. A vote for the isolationists, he added, would be a vote for national suicide.

ELECTONS IN APRIL NEXT

NO TRACE OF 'MALABAR PRINCESS'

GRENOBLE, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

After three hours of fruitless search in apalling weather conditions, the Swiss Air 'Dakota', chartered by Air-India was returning here this evening, having no trace of the missing 'Constellation'.

The pilot reported by radio that he had been up to over 16,000 feet and had found only snow, rain and high winds.

The plane covered the whole of the Mont Blanc area.

Aircraft were defying blinding snow and darkness tonight to continue the now almost hopeless search for an Air India 'Constellation" airliner missing in the French Alps with 48 people on board.

Capt Jathar, Air India Operations Director in London, circled in a Swiss Air 'Dakota' chartered by Air-India the slopes of 15, 781-foot Mont Blanc, Europe's highest peak, where the four-engined plane was believed down.

Italian and French planes reported no sign of the 'Constellation', last heard of early yesterday, when about to land at Geneva. It carried 40 Indian seamen bound for Britain and a crew of eight, including British pilot Allen Saint.

Blizzards today cut ground visiblity to fifty yards as search parties struggled through the drifting snow.

THEY FEARED THE PLANE, THE "MALABAR PRINCESS" WOULD BE COMPLETELY BURIED WITHIN A FEW DAYS. IT WOULD THEN BE IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND IT BEFORE NEXT SPRING.

First reports from the 'Dakota' said that the weather was very bad at low altitudes. Air-India officials at Geneva told the plane to fly above the clouds and search the high ground above the bad weather.

Guides and police turned back from the Col du Mont, south-east of Mont Blanc, where the plane was last seen, when undercutters told them no plane had been heard to crash in the area.

At Albertville, Savoy, French headquarters of the Search Mountaineers insisted that the plane must have crashed in the Mont Blanc area. The Massif des Baiges and the Chartreuse forest are fairly densely populated and a crash would have been reported.

A Grenoble airport official said the search might have to be abandoned if the plane were not found within a few hours.

The anxious group waiting at Geneva airport included Mr. D. B. Desai, Indian Minister in Switzerland, and Mr. D. W. Figgins, Air-India's European Manager, who flew from London last night.

The names of the members of the Indian crew were given as:

CO-PILOT KOREGAOKAR NAVIGATOR ANTIAN, ENGINEER GOMES, RADIO OFFICER NAZIR, PURSER GANESH, STEWARD RAGHURAM, HOSTESS MISS GROSTATE.

Congress Working Committee's Recommendation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (PTI).

THE Congress Working Committee, which met today here for five hours, was of the opinion that the general elections should be held by April next, it was learned.

The Working Committee was reported to have felt that it was not possible to create a new election machinery other than the one contemplated in the Congress constitution.

Matters relating to the campaigning for the general election, manifesto and other cognate subjects will be considered by the Committee later.

The Committee, which held its first meeting today under the chairmanship of the Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, discussed mainly three subjects, namely the appointment of a sub-committee to consider amendments to the Congress constitution, the general election and the situation created by the formation of the Congress Democratic Front.

The Working Committee appointed a six-man sub-committee with the Congress President as the chairman to consider amendments to the constitution in pursuance of the Nasik resolution and directed the Committee to present its report to the Working Committee before November 22.

The members of the sub-committee are: Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Congress President Mr. Kala Venkata Rao and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam the two General Secretaries—Maulana Azad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Jagjivanram and Mr. S. K. Patil.

MEMBERSHIP FEE

The Working Committee was stated to have authorised the sub-committee to incorporate in its draft-proposals of amendments the tentative conclusions on the four points mentioned in the Nasik resolution.

The broad decisions reached by the Working Committee today on those four points were: Firstly, Primary Membership should be paid membership and should be a continuing one, with a fixed fee paid every year before a notified date. As regards the quantum of fee itself, there were two suggestions, one favouring eight annas and the other one rupee a year. The matter will be considered by the sub-committee.

Secondly, the Working Committee felt that certain qualifications should be prescribed for candidates who wished to stand for elections to Congress Committees.

DIRECT ELECTIONS

Thirdly, the Working Committee decided that in future indirect elections to Congress bodies should be done away with and that there should be direct elections by the Primary Members of the delegates of the Congress and members of all district, tahsil, thana and village Congress Committees, except the A.I.C.C.

There should be a Central Election Tribunal an a Central Credentials Committee to hear appeals from the Provincial Election Tribunals and Provincial Credential Committees, subject to the approval of the Working Committee.

Lastly, the Working Committee agreed that there should be a provision giving power to the Working Committee to act in cases of emergency.

These tentative conclusions will be incorporated by the six-man sub-committee in the draft proposals for amendments of the Congress Constitution and will be submitted by them to the Working Committee meeting here on November 22, 23 and 24.

A prolonged discussion is understood to have taken place over the machinery to be set up for the conduct of the general election and it was felt that since the election was to take place in April, 1951, the intervening period from now on was not adequate to get the Congress Constitution amended and a machinery different from the one that was provided in the constitution could be created.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Article 27 of the constitution provides for the setting up of a Central Parliamentary Board of six members with the Congress President as ex-offices chairman the other five being nominated by the Working Committee.

The article also provides for the creation of a Central Election Committee for finally selecting Congress candidates for Central and State Legislatures. The Committee will include members of the Parliamentary Board and five to be elected by the A. I. C. C.

The Working Committee will take up this question either tomorrow or at the next meeting, it was learned.

KRIPALANI'S MOVE

Certain members of the committee were stated to have expressed disapproval of the formation of the Congress Democratic Front during the one-hour discussion that followed, when the Congress President placed before the Committee a letter received by him from the Secretary of the Front Mr. Sadiq Ali. The letter was reported to have set forth the aims and objects of the front as outlined by its leader, Acharya Kripalani, in his recent statement to the press. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Working Committee.

The Working Committee will meet again tomorrow at the residence of Sardar Patel.

Today's meeting of the newly-formed Working Committee was attended by Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Pandit Pant, Prof. Ranga, Sardar Pratap Singh Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Mr. Kamaraja Nadar, Mrs. Pushpavati Mehta, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam Mr. Gokul Lal Asawa, Mr. Siddhinath Sarma, Mr. Atulya Ghosh, Seth Govind Das and Mr. B. S. Hiray. Of the special invitees Mr. Raffi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Dr. P. C. Ghosh did not attend the meeting, while the other four namely Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. D. P. Misra and Mr. Biswanath Das were present.

Big Arms Raid By Reds

COMMUNISTS CARRY AWAY POLICE RIFLES

VIJAYAVADA Nov. 4 (PTI): Sixty "armed Communists" raided a police station on the borders of Hyderabad State in Krishna District, about thirty miles from here, and made good their escape after snatching away 17 rifles and injuring two policemen on Thursday night according to official reports received here today.

The two injured policemen were brought here and admitted into hospital.

Though the constables were outnumbered they fought valiantly till they were overpowered, these reports added. The raiders carried away their wounded comrades before they withdrew.

SIX KILLED BY RAIDERS IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Wearing police uniforms about 100 raiders on Thursday night attacked the Pampanga village of Marogt, forty miles north of Manila, and killed six members of a prominent family, according to a newspaper report this afternoon.

Victims of the raid included a schools supervisor, his wife and two sons, a village political leader and a housemaid.

Nepal Watches Tibet

RAXAUL, Nov. 4. (UPI).

THE Nepal Government, it is learnt, is arranging security measures in the state. Gen. Bijaya Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Director-General of Nepal's foreign office, is closely watching the developments in Tibet and may fly to Delhi to consult the Indian Government.

Some Nepalsese businessmen coming from Tibet say that Communist China will not be satisfied with the liberation of Tibet only, but may later march to Nepal and Bhutan to remove all the barriers on the 1,500-mile border between India and China.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4. (PTI):

New Delhi has not received any report from the Indian Government representative in Lhasa for nearly a week now, suggesting a break in India's wireless communication with the Tibetan capital.

Whether this interruption is due to developments in Lhasa or mechanical failure at the Tibetan end is not known.

Although there has been no authoritative news from Tibet, it is believed here that the Young Dalai Lama and the regent of Tibbet Takta Rimpoche, who were reported to have left Lhasa for an unknown destination, will make their way to India and that they may take residence in the first instance in Kalimpong which has a large floating Tibetan population.

BANARAES, Nov. 4, (UPI): Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said here in a press interview that, with the advance of the Communists in Tibet, the security of Nepal, a buffer state between the Communists and India, is threatened. The Government and the people of India, he stressed, should take stock of the situation and switch on their energies to security measures.

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EDUCATIONAL

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(9037)

THACKERSEY CLAIMS FIRST OPEN TITLE

Enid Bocarro Gains Two Honours In Davar's T.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

YOUNG S. K. THACKERSEY achieved a long cherished ambition when he won his first open men's singles title this evening in the Davar's College Table Tennis Tournament, played at St. Xavier's College Hall beating Yatin S. Vyas in five well contested and hard won games.

The Davar's College Tournament was conducted as part of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Bombay's Oldest Commerce institute. Later in the evening Uttam Chandarana well known to local T. T. fans as India's Captain of the recent T. T. team that toured the far east was seen in an exhibition game with Dilip Sampat, Bombay's rising champion of the season each of the players won a game apiece Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided and distributed the prizes.

Thackersey in claiming the title fully deserved this victory. He had in his previous rounds got rid of Ossie Dyer and Sam Motiwalla. His performance was grand and his all round display on the "green" was a treat to watch. He forced the pace at first S. K. Thackersey his dives and smashes, but gradually Vyas recovered and claimed the second and third game with a narrow margin to spare.

Mani Dastur checked Indu Desai in her bid for another open Women's Singles title. Mani delighted herself by chopping her way through. This completely upset Indu who is an aggressive type of player. Indu won the third and fourth game after she had mastered the tactics of Mani, but succumbed in the final game.

Ossie Dyer and Enid Bocarro won the mixed title at the expense of S. L. Shroff and Mani Bharucha while Thackersey bid to gain two titles was stopped when in partnership with A. J. Jacob he failed to beat Goakar and Dawda.

K. S. Ganesh and Dhalpade had the games of their career, playing in their first final in the junior event Dhalpade though he lost showed signs of becoming a promising player.

Having won the Women's doubles yesterday in partnership with Gool Nasikwalla, the honour of gaining two titles went to Enid Bocarro.

The following were the results:—

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (Final)

K. S. Ganesh beat A B. Dalpade 21-14, 10-21, 21-15.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final)

Mani Dastur beat Indu Desai 21-15, 21-18, 16-21, 16-21, 21-13.

MEN'S SINGLES (Final)

S. K. Thackersey beat Y. S. Vyas 21-11, 19-21, 14-21, 23-21, 23-21.

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL)

Ossie Dyer and Erid Bocarro beat S. L. Shroff and Mani Bharucha 21-18, 17-21, 18-21, 22-20, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

S. V. Gaokar and R. J. Dawda beat S. K. Thackersey and A. I. Jacob 21-17, 21-19, 24-22

K. Shah Lowers A Record

C.C.I. SWIMMING GALA CONCLUDES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kanti Shah the well known swimmer who represented India in the 1948 Olympiad created yet another new record when he swam 100 yards back stroke in 1 minute and 6.7 seconds improving upon his own 1948 record by 1.5 seconds. Both Miss Dolly Nazir and J. J. Naigamwalla stole the lime light of the day's proceedings by winning their respective events of 100 yards breast stroke and 200 yards breast stroke for the fifth year in succession.

Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala the President of the Cricket Club of India presided and distributed the prizes.

The following were the complete results of the events held today.

MEN

100 Yards Freestyle Championship of Western India Open: I. Mansoor 1, Thanawalla 2, K. Rattansey 3. Time:—58.2 Secs.

400 Yards Freestyle Championship of Western India Open: Kanti Shah 1, Kapadia 2, M. Bhatia 3. Time:—5 mins. 11.3 Secs.

100 Yards Back Stroke Open: Kanti Shah 1, Chandani 2, Joshi 3. Time:—1 min. 6.7 Secs. (New Meet Record).

100 Yards Breast Stroke Open: J. J. Naigamwalla 1, P. Mullick 2. K. Sampat 3. Time:—1 Min. 14.8 Secs.

200 Yards Breast Strokes Championship of Western India Open: J. J. Naigamwalla 1, P. Mullick 2. Time:—2 Mins. 45.5 Secs.

75 Yards Medley Open (one length each, Breast Stroke, Back Stroke and Freestyle): I. Mansoor 1, R. Dean 2, Chandani 3. Time:—48.8 Secs.

Plain Diving Championship of Western India Open: K. P. Thakkar 1, R. Nanavaty 2, R. Ajgaonkar 3 Points scored: 77.25.

4x50 Yards Inter Club Relay (Teams of four, two lengths per man): Golwalla A' 1, P. M. Hindu Bath 2, Maccabi 3. Time:—1 Min. 48.3 Secs.

3x50 Yards Inter Club Medley Relay (two lengths each, Back Stroke, Breast Stroke, and Freestyle) Open. Maccabi 1, P. M. Hindu Bath 2. Golwalla "A" 3. Time: 1 minute 30.5 seconds.

100 Yards Freestyle (confined to members only. P. Bharucha 1, Bakshi 2, Time: 69.7 seconds.

BOYS UNDER 14

50 Yards Freestyle: D. S. Kapoor 1, A. Katare 2, J. Stewart 3. Time: 35.5 seconds.

50 Yards Breast Stroke. Lathi 1 Sheth 2, Thakkar 3. Time: 43 seconds.

50 Yards Back Strokes. Lathi 1, Palija 2, Patel 3 Time: 43.6 Secs.

BOYS UNDER 16

100 Yards Freestyle. R. Mansoor 1, R. Damani 2, Talwalkar 3. Time: 62.85 Secs.

WOMEN

100 Yards Freestyle Championship of Western India Open. Miss Dolly R. Nazir 1, Miss S. Barbary 2. Time 1 Min. 15 Secs.

100 Yards Breast Stroke Championship for Western India Open. Miss Dolly R. Nazir, Miss Hoggan 2, Miss N. Merchant 3. Time: 1 Min. 28.1 Secs.

75 Yards Medley Open (one length each, Breast Stroke, Back Stroke and Freestyle). Miss Dolly R. Nazir 1, Miss S. Barbary 2, Miss N. Merchant 3. Time: 61.8 Secs.

Plain Diving Championship of Western India Open. Miss Dolly, R. Nazir 1, Miss P. Pitman 2, Miss W. Moss 3. Points: 50.6 for Winner, 50 for Second.

GIRLS UNDER 16

50 Yards Freestyle. Dolly R. Nazir 1 W. Moss 2 K. Merchant 3. Time: 35.2 Secs.

INTER SERVICES SWIMMING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The finals of the Inter-Services Swimming Championship will be decided tomorrow, Sunday evening at 6.30 at the P.M. Hindu Swimming Baths, Chowpatty. Air Marshal R. Leslaw Chapman Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

This year's championship which is being staged in Bombay is run by the Indian Navy for the Services and representatives of the different commands of the Army Air-Force and the Navy are competing.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS
LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING WORKS
Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan.
EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following categories of posts for Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Government of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. All the posts are temporary at present but are likely to be made permanent.

(1) SENIOR CHARGEMAN (PLANNING) Vacancy—Four. Pay scale Rs. 200-10-300.

(2) CHARGEMAN (PLANNING). Vacancy—Four. Pay scale Rs. 150-7-185-8-225

(3) SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN (JIG & TOOL) Vacancy—One Pay scale Rs. 260-15-350.

(4) JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMEN (JIG & TOOL) Vacancy—Three Pay scale Rs. 150-7-185-8-225

(5) JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMEN (LOCO. & PLANT). Vacancy—Five. Pay scale Rs. 150-7-185-8-225

(6) ASSTT. DRAUGHTSMAN. Vacancy—One Pay scale Rs. 100-5-125-6-155-E.B.-6-185.

QUALIFICATIONS: (1) The candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served a recognised course of five year apprenticeship in a reputed Mechanical Workshop supported with technical education. Degree qualification will be considered an additional advantage. They must have had thorough practical experience for at least 5 years in the manufacturing and finishing shops and must have also worked on the production side and possess special knowledge in rate fixing, time and motion study and scheduling the detailed operations. Experience in the use of jigs and fixtures employed in modern methods of production is essential

FOR POST (2)—The candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served an approved period of apprenticeship and should preferably have had technical education of the standard of Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering. They must possess practical experience in one of the engineering trades like Machinist, Fitter, Blacksmith, Moulder etc., and must be thoroughly conversant with engineering practices pertaining to their particular trade.

FOR POST (3).—The candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served an approved period of apprenticeship in a reputed Mechanical workshop and should have worked for at least five years in the Drawing Office of a large manufacturing workshop in the preparation and design of various jigs, fixtures, tools and precision gauges employed in modern methods of production.

FOR POST (4).—The candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served an approved period of apprenticeship and should preferably have undergone a course of technical education of the standard of Licentiate in Mechanical Egineering. They should subsequently have gained further experience in Machine shop and Toolroom and should possess an aptitude for draftsmanship.

FOR POST (5).—The candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served an approved period of apprenticeship and should preferably have undergone a course of technical education in a locomotive workshop. They should subsequently have gained further experience in Machine shop and Toolroom and should possess an apptitude for draftsmanship.

FOR POST (6).—The candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have finished an approved course of apprenticeship in General Engineering workshop practice and should have had technical education of the standard of Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering. Further practical experience will be considered an additional qualification.

AGE—Candidates must not be more than 35 years for posts (1) to (5) and 25 years for post (6). War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective war service for the purpose of the maximum age limit, but they must submit their applications through Employment Exchanges. Existing Govt. servants, in whose case the upper age limit prescribed does not apply, must submit their applications through the Heads of Departments of offices.

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth, (ii) educational qualifications, (iii) technical qualifications and other attainments, (iv) details of experience, (v) community (vi) nationality and (vii) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate is to be furnished.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for a higher initial pay in the grade. Other things being equal preference will be given to East Bengal refugees.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer (not by name), Locomotive Manufacturing Works, P.O. Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan, on or before the 15th November, 1950.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Government gazetted officers or one stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection

GENERAL MANAGER

(9018)

WORLD BASKET BALL PLACINGS

Argentina Gains Top Place

BUENOS AIRES November 4 (PTI-Reuter)

Argentina won the World Basket Ball Championship yesterday when they beat the United States by 64 points to 50 in the final game.

Superior speed and perfect teamwork gained the victory in a gruelling game.

Final classification was Argentine first, United States second, Chile third, Brazil fourth, Egypt fifth and France sixth.

Soviet Proposal For German Unification

BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING SUGGESTED

WASHINGTON, November 4, (PTI-Reuter).

RUSSIA has proposed a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to consider Soviet proposals for the creation of an all-German Constitutional Council to unify Germany under one government, the U.S. State Department disclosed e arly today.

The proposal was made in a note handed to the United States Ambassador, Admiral Alan Kirk in Moscow.

The Soviet Government suggested the Western Foreign Ministers should consider the proposals on Germany made by Mr. Molotov and the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and East Germany at their recent conference in Prague.

PROPOSALS

The four proposals made by the Eastern countries for a "peaceful settlement" for Germany were:

(1) A declaration by the governments of the United States, Britain, France and Soviet Union that they will not permit the remilitarisation of Germany and its inclusion in any plans of aggression and that they will stand by the Potsdam decisions.

(2) A removal of all restrictions on the development of a German peace industry and prevention of the restoration of the German war potential.

(3) Immediate conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and withdrawal of occupation troops of all powers one year after the conclusion of the treaty.

(4) Formation of an all-German Constituent Assembly composed equally of representatives of East and West Germany.

The Assembly would be charged with the task of preparing "the formation of an all-German sovereign democratic and peace-loving provisional government".

Admiral Kirk, the British Ambassador Sir David Kelly, and the French Ambassador, M. Yves Chataignes, were all summoned to the Soviet Foreign Office last night.

Each of the envoys separately saw Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Acting Foreign Minister, Admiral Kirk went first.

Earlier yesterday, Admiral Kirk had called at the Soviet Foreign Office and seen Mr. Gromyko by appointment. He then had a 20-minute talk with Mr. Gromyko which an American Embassy spokesman said was on "purely routine Soviet-American business".

London Reaction Unfavourable

LONDON, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): First official reaction in London to the Russian note proposing a Four Power conference on the demilitarisation and reunion of Germany was unfavourable, diplomatic quarters here believed today.

They were seen primarily as an attempt to confuse still further the situation resulting from the American dealock on the question of German rearmament in the West.

It was understood that the three Government concerned would consult this weekend through diplomatic channels on their attitude to the Soviet proposal.

ISSUE CONFUSED

A Foreign Office spokesman said later that the summarised version of the note on which the Foreign Office was now working emphasised demilitarisation rather than on reunion.

The evidence provided by the Prague Conference was not encouraging, since the Soviet Union appealed for demilitarisation, while it has "long been violating the Postdam Agreement by providing the Bereitschasten in the eastern zone of Germany with tanks and other weapons", he added.

The Bereitschasten are the elite corps of the East German people's police.

Madras Turns The Corner

MADRAS, Nov. 4. (PTI).

Mr. M. A. Kuttalalngam Pillai, Food Secretary of Madras, broadcasting from All tonight on the food situation asserted with confidence that the State had turned the corner.

DEMAND TO EXPEL SARAVANE

Future Of French India: Discussions In Paris

PARIS, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Two special committees of the French Assembly are to study a protest from French Indian Government members against a recommendation that French India should join the Indian Union without further formality.

The Foreign Affairs Committee and Overseas Territories Commission will examine a telegram from members of the French Indian Representative Council and Mayors and members of the Governing Council in the four French settlements against the proposal by Prof. Lambert Saravane, National Assembly Deputy for French India.

Prof. Saravane last month submitted a motion to transfer the sovereignty of the settlements in India by direct agreement with the Government instead of by a referendum.

The telegram expressed indignation that Prof. Saravane "in a memorandum to the French Governor in India has asked in the name of a ghost party he has just created, and against the formal will of his fellow citizens closely linked with France and the French Union, the transfer to the Indian Union of our possessions."

The complaint was sent to M. Edouard Herriot, National Assembly Speaker, who was urged to "expel this separatist deputy."

New F.A.O. Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): A French nutrition expert Prof. Andre Mayer was elected chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organisation's special conference at its opening session yesterday.

Mr. B K Nehru, India, Mr. Kallee Jutila, Finald and Mr. Walter Sarmanho, Brazil were elected vice-chairmen.

London Money Market

LONDON, November 4.

Heavy calling in connection with the issue of the new funding three per cent stock created shortage of credit in London's money market as the week closed. Conditions throughout the week were patchy and some official assistance was necessary before the books were balanced. End-of-month operations created a large turnover and many houses held sufficient maturities to offset payments for new bills. Business in discounts was moderate.

The Bank of England return showed the start of seasonal expansion in active note circulation. It revealed modest expansion of 2.8 millions sterling.

Applications for 250 million sterling Treasury Bills totalled 347,675,000 sterling, of which 250 million sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten shillings 2.70 pence per cent. Next week 250,000,000 sterling Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts nil.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, November 4.

Previous Closing	....	40 18
Today's Opening	....	40.36
Difference	....	+18
Today's Closing	....	40.12
Difference	....	--6

U. N. VOTES FOR "PEACE THROUGH DEEDS"

Resolution Passed Despite Soviet Opposition

LAKE SUCCESS, November 4, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee last night approved a resolution calling upon the 60 member nations for "peace through deeds"

Only the Soviet group opposed it. Yugoslavia was the sole country to abstain while six nations were absent—Guatemala, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Panama and Thailand.

The "Peace Through Deeds" resolution was put forward by eight nations on the initiative of Holland.

It arose from the Soviet demand that the General Assembly should pass a 1950 programme calling for a Big Five" Peace Pact, prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armed forces by one-third.

The Political Committee rejected the Soviet resolution earlier this week

SOVIET AMENDMENTS

Last night, the Soviet delegate M Andrei Vyshinsky, introduced many of the features of the defeated Russian resolution as amendment to the joint power draft but they were all defeated .

The resolution, as adopted, declared: "The General Assembly determines that for the realisation of lasting peace and security it is indispensable;

(1) That prompt United Action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises.

(2) That every nation agrees (an to accept effective international control of atomic energy under the United Nations on the basis already approved by the General Assembly in order to make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons;

"(b) to strike to the control and elimination under the United Nations, of all other weapons of mass destruction;

"(c) to regulate all armaments and armed forces under a United Nations system of control and inspection, with a view to theier gradual reduction; and

(d) to reduce to a minimum the diversion for armaments of its human and economic resources and to strive towards the development of such resources for the general welfare, with due regard to the needs of the underdeveloped areas of the world;

"Declares that these goals can be attained if all the members of the United Nations demonstrate by their deeds their will to achieve peace."

The resolution was adopted by 47 votes to five with one abstention.

Only the Soviet group opposed Yugoslavia was the sole country to abstain. Six nations were absent—Guatemala, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Panama and Thailand.

The Committee adjourned until today (Saturday).

China's Entry Into U. N.

U. S. ADAMANT

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): A United States spokesman, Mr. Ernest Gross, yesterday reiterated America's opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Speaking during a General Assembly sub-committee debate dealing with criteria for recognition of member states, he also said no Government yet up as a result of foreign intervention should be eligible for United Nations membership.

The question whether a Government had come to power as a result of "external intervention" was one of the main issues when considering its application for representation in the United Nations he said.

Britain had previously asked that the only criterion for representation in the United Nations be that of control over the territory.

ANOTHER CONDITION

Cuba had proposed an additional principle, not fully endorsed by Britain, which, in addition to ascertaining the willingness of the claimant to carry out the Charter obligations would also demand observance of human rights in that country.

Mr. Gross said that as far as the Chinese issue was concerned, three criteria should be applied:

(1.) The extent to which that Government has been established as a consequence of internal processes.

(2.) The control by a Government over the territory.

(3.) The willingness of that Government to accept responsibility for carrying out the obligations of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Gross declared: "With regard to the question of Chinese representation, I think it is only fair to state that so far as my Government is concerned, we believed that in applying these criteria to the Chinese representation issue when that is presented specifically, there should be taken into account each of three major criteria, including the one I have suggested, the extent to which a Government has been established as a consequence of internal processes.

U. S. OPPOSITION

"I am prepared to state now that so far as the United States Government is concerned, we continue to oppose the seating of the Chinese Communist regime in the United Nations".

The United States delegate said that, in addition to taking the origin of the Government into account, it was not possible to dismiss the issue of "engaging in acts which are clearly inconsistent with these obligations."

The United States delegate said that if a claimant to United Nations seating "supports aggression, we think that it is perfectly clear that such factors must be considered as relevant."

EMERGENCY SESSION OF U. N. COUNCIL

U.S. Move To Discuss Chinese Entry Into Korea War

FLUSHING MEADOW, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter): The United States is expected to call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council if General Douglas MacArthur confirms that Chinese Communist troops are being used in strength in Korea.

The Security Council might even be called to meet this Sunday, United Nations officials said. It met on a Sunday, the day the Korea war began —June 25.

Pak Raiders Clash With Indian Police

AMRITSAR, No. 4. (PTI).

Pakistaini raiders clashed with the Punjab Armed Police patrolling the area near the village of Mahadian Dogran on November 2 according to a report received here.

The report stated that six armed Pakistanis crossed Beas river into India on Thursday afternoon. When they saw an Indian patrol party on the scene, four of the raiders jumped into the river and swam across. The remaining two raiders opened fire, to which the patrol party replied. The raiders later withdrew into the Pakistan side.

Shinwell In Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.

The British Minister for Defence, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, flew here last night from Washington for a four-day visit.

M. P. Governor In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, arrived in Bombay by a special plane from Nagpur for medcial treatment.

He was received at the aerodrome by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Steady With Limited Business

BOMBAY, November 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet today with further liquidation. The market was influenced by technical considerations.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1770/- and after declining at Rs. 1762/8 steadied at Rs. 1765/-. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 340 and after declining at Rs. 338/- steadied at Rs. 339/-. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 31/2 and quietened at Rs. 30/15 while Bengal Steels declined at Rs. 21/9.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 960/- and improved at Rs. 963/- Kohinoor Mill Shares were done at Rs. 316/-. Svadeshi Mill Shares opened at Rs. 290/- and lost one point at Rs. 289/-. Simplex Mill Shares opened at Rs. 257/- and after improving at Rs. 258/- quietened at Rs. 257/-. Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 249/-.

Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 171/-. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 495/- and after declining at Rs. 491/- steadied at Rs. 492/-. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 13/13 and after declining at Rs. 13/11 steadied at Rs. 13/12. Belapurs were done at Rs. 273/8. Tone of the market was quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	963 2
Kohinoor Mills (6)	316 8
Swadeshi Mills (14)	289 0
Central India Mills (6)	248 8
Simplex Mills (11)	257 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	166 0
Indore	108 12
Gokak (11)	246 0
Century Spinning (6)	263 12
India Bleaching (8)	175 0
Swan (20)	342 0
Finlay Mills (15)	265 0
Morarji (4-8)	165 0
Edward (15)	265 0
Meyer (12) XD	82 8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 2
India United Ord (0-12-6)	12 9 6
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 14 6
Madhusudan (16)	157 8
Podar (9)	140 0
Khatau (5)	177 0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (16) XD	339 0
Tata Steel Defd (79-5) XD	1766 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8)	140 12

CEMENT

Associated Cement (7)	171 8

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	492 8
Belapur (8-6-0)	271 0
Shivrajpur (18)	47 12
Scindia Steam	13 12
Premier Construction (4)	106 12
Tata Chemical	13 7
Tata Oil (1)	41 8
Indian Iron (6-12-0)	31 0
Bengal Steel (9-12-0)	21 4
British India Corp. (6-9)	8 14
India Copper	2 12 6
Wimco (11)	240 0
Alcock (28-2)	330 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	160 0
Tata Power (25)	1627 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1465 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (5)	59 0
Phoenix (6)	115 0
Indian Mfg (40)	3350 0
Kurla (7 8)	107 8
Colaba (6)	87 8
New City (11)	180 0
Minerva (12)*	136 4
Bharucha	4 12
Bradbury	453 12
Bharat (2)	26 0
Mysore Defd (4) XD	150 0
Madhavji (0-12-0)	13 4
Model Mills (12-8)	153 12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	597 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	207 8
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	240 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	25 0
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	50 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	220 0
Sassoon Silk (2-10) XD	34 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	23 2
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	260 0
Victoria Mill	108 9

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115 10
Ahmedabad New XD	112 8
Surat Electric (5)	138 2
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 4
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 10
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	139 6
Jalgaon	10 10

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1985 0
Imperial Bank P. (10)	490 0
Central Bank P (10)	81 12
Central Bank New (1-8)	81 12
Bank of India (4)	177 0
Union (0-5)	6 15
Baroda (2-8)	131 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	32 8
United Commercial (1-8)	45 8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (-14-9)	82 0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	615 0
New India (2)	66 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	12 8
B.I.C.	16 5
Industrial and Prudential	28 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	8 0

RAILWAY SHARES

G. P. (1-14) XD	112 0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steam (10)	247 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	160 0
Burma Petrol	1-7-9
Port Canning (3)	51 12
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94 8
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	83 0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	62 0
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	122 8
Supreme Industries	84 0
Bombay Uganda	65 8
Indian Cement (1937)	20 12
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	165 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	37- 0
National Rayon	68 0
Bombay Cycle	34 0
Jost Co.	76 0
Digvijay Cement	70 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1267 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1372 8
Hydro Electric (7) XD	134 6
Bombay Steamer (6)	230 0
Central India (5)	632 8
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	133 12
Pre Construction First	102 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	100 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	135 0
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	95 0
Mackenize (first)	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	98 0
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	80 0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	101 0
Walchandnagar (6)	106 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2-14 6
New Vicoria Mill	1 12
New Victoria Pref	3 12
Phalton (8)	127 8
Gold Mohor (20)	315 0
New Kaisari Hind	300 0
Sajjan Mills	100 0
Osmanshahi	115 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Services	4 0
Air India Tata	69 0
Hind Motor	5-14-6
Walchand Motor	55 0
India Steam	7 5
Tata Locomotive	97 12
Killick Industries	132 8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The local Bullion market was fairly steady today. At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 178-2 and improved at Rs. 178-3 but declined at Rs. 177-6 on renewed selling. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 177-2 and Bullion Spot was placed at Rs. 176-12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 107-4 and improved at Rs. 107-6 but declined at Rs. 106-11 on long liquidation. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 107 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-8.

Later on there was increased selling pressure and the market closed as under:

Ready Silver	175	6	0
Forward	175	14	0
Ready Gold	105	14	0
Forward	105	10	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Produce market was steady with moderate enquiry for Groundnuts. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh Quality New .. Rs.	40	8	0
November	40	8	0
December	40	4	0
Bold Ready	39	8	0
Bold December	39	9	0
Bold January	39	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	22	0	0
Oil Railway Receipts	21	12	0
Oil November	21	10	0
Oil December	21	8	0

LINSEED

Bold Ready	41	4	0
Ready Satna	39	8	0
November	41	8	0
December	41	8	0
Oil	21	0	0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready	36	12	0
November	36	8	0
December	35	12	0
Oil First Pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar quality	19	0	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4 (PTI): The market experienced further set-back with regard to the more speculative stocks while other shares remained more or less unaltered. The following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1986 95/14 Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/3 S lot.

Bank: Bengal Central 8/1.

Cottons: Cawnpore textiles 9/12, New Victoria Ordy 1/15.

Coals: Bengal 534/-, Burrakur 13/14, East Indian 40/9, South Karnapura 24/3, Standard 22/2, S. Lots Western Bengal 6/5.

Jutes: Barnagore 246/-, Howrah 35/12, India 184/-, S. Lot Northbrook 19/4, Nuddea 83/8, S Lot ct.

ENGINEERING: Bhartia Electric Steel 18/12, SL Marshalls -/8, Indian Iron 29/12, Steel Corpn 21/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 3/1, Consolidated Tin 1/6, Indian Copper 2/13, Sone Valley Cement 6/6, Calcutta Electric 16/5, Bic 9/-, Calcutta Trams 21/8, Jardine Henderson 165/-, British Burma Petrol 1/10, Bengal Paper 50/-, Shree Gopal Paper 12/2, Titaghur Paper 28/4.

Sugars: Dyer Meakin Brewery 13/2, Ct Ryam 14/-.

Teas: Brooke Bond 12/-, Cumdiv Dhunseri 10/2, Exdiv Hathikhira 15/4, Singtom 5/2.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

A. Advance 220
Apollo 3/2
Bharat 26
Bradbury Ord. 255 52/12
B. Dyeing 960 62/8 60/10 63/2
C. India 250 48/8
Century 263/12
Finlay 265 66 65
Gokak 246 45 46
I.S. Defd 1/14 1/4/6
I.U. Ord. 12/6/6 12/8/6 12/8 12/9/6
Indore 107/8 8/12
Kohinoor 316 15/8 16/8
Model 353/12
New City 180
New Great 167 66
Podar 140
Simplex 257 59 57
Svadeshi 289/8 90 89
Tata Mill 50
Vishnu 207/8
B. Steam 247/8
Scindia 13/13 13/10/6 13/12

BANKS

Baroda 131
Central 81/8 82 81/12
Central New 81/8
Imperial New 490
India 177
National Saving 22
Union 7/1 6/15
U. Com. 45/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115/10
Ahmedabad New 112/8
Andhra 1465
Andhra Pref 1267/8
Hydro 158/8 60
Hydro Pref 135 34/6
Power 1625 27/8

INSURANCES

B.I.G. 16/5
Mercantile 39/12
New India 66/8 67 66/12
Vulcan 12/3

STEELS

B. Steel 21/8 21/4
I. Iron 31/1 31/1/6 30/15/6 31
Tata Defd 1770 63/12 66/4
Tata Ord. 339/8 38/8 39
Tata IInd Pref 140 40/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 330
A.C.C. 171/8 71 71/8
Belapur 273 71
B. B. Old 497/8 91/4 92/8
B. New 158/12 60
B. B. Petrol 1/7/9 1/8 1/7/9
B.I.C. 8/15
I. Copper 2/13 2/12/6 2/13 2/12/6
Dharamsey 62
P. Const. 109/8 7/8 8 6/8 6/12
Shivrajpur 47/8 48/4 47/12
Tata Chem. 13/8 13/7 13/10 13/7
Tata Oil 42 41/8
Wimco 240 38/2 40 39/6 40

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

120	Ready Japan	7	4	0
150	Ready Japan	7	5	0
120	Ready Italy	6	15	0
150	Ready Italy	6	15	0
2/40	Staple Bale November	1512	0	0

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Nov. 3.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols	£74-1/8
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	£99-1/16
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£108-1/8
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	£96-13/16
Chartered Bank of India	£9-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£85-1/2
National Bank of India	£35

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 10,713.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Nov. 3.

T. T. London on:

New York	2.7987 to 2.8012
Montreal	2.92-1/4 to 2.92-3/4
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50
Switzerland	12.23 to 12.26

Khub Chand Succeeds Dr. Sita Ram

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (UPI): Dr. Sitaram will be relinquishing office of Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan at the end of this month. Pending the selection of a successor, Shri Khub Chand, Deputy High Commissioner, will act as High Commissioner.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 3.

KARNAK	ASHMOUNI
Nov 123.15—35	Dec. 122.50—110
Jan. 126.80+05	Feb 125.00— 15
Mar. 127.10+10	Apr. 126.00—150
May 127.90+20	Jun. 126.50—11*
July 128.70+30	

American Markets

MILL BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Market Steady

NEW YORK, Nov 3.

Opening gains were immediately extended on mill buying and short covering principally in current crop months attracted by Thursday's sharp decline. This encountered limited hedges. Some buying possibly was based on reports of a holding movement in some sections of the belt for higher prices. The upturn eventually attracted increased southern selling against new crop movement and profittaking but these offerings were readily absorbed on modest declines.

In the afternoon prices advanced smartly on commission house buying and short covering associated with market forecasters recommendations to buy nearby march contracts as the spot cotton situation is becoming tighter. Persistent mill demand for nearbys and a limited volume of hedges also aided the upturn. The session closing very steady with sales approximately at 250,000 bales. Average guess of 59 cotton exchange members places the crop at 10,118,000 bales.

CLOSINGS QUOTATION
NEW YORK COTTON

December	40.32
March	40.18
May	39.83
July	39.30
Middling spot	41.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	40.15
March	40.04
May	39.77
July	39.17
Middling spot	40.15

New York cotton March Highest 40.25 at 12-39 hours Lowest 39.95 at 10-00 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The recovery movement continued today after a hesitant start in which increased selling effectively checked attempts to extend the advance. Pressure increased as sellers observed developments in Korea and thinly veiled threats of price controls by the national security resources board. However this was subsequently overcome and led by steels, oils, motors, industrial equipments and rubbers, the market moved to new gains of from fractions to one dollar or more. At noon the averages were industrials 227.95 and rails 67.10.

While recovery enthusaism waned, there was still sufficient support to hold the market around the day's best. Attracting attention was the federal reserve board directors intimation that the board was prepared to take further steps to tighten credit to prevent the need for direct government regulations. Some further good dividend news received prompt response. Leading rails containers, steels and building were inclined to slip in late dealings on weekend profittaking and the market finished with only a fair predominance of gains mostly from fractions up to one dollar. The session closed steady.

CLOSING QUOTATION
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	44-1/2
Anaconda Copper	35-1/8
Chase National Bank	36-1/4
Firestone Type	70-3/8
General Electric	50-1/4
General Motors	51-3/8
Ingersoll Rand	72
International Nickel	33-3/8
National City Bank	42
New York Central Rail Road	16-1/4
Sinclair Oil	29-5/8
Socony Vacuum	24
Texas Co.	77
Union Carbide	48
U.S. Smelting Refining	52-1/4
U.S. Steel common	41-5/8
Western Union "A"	38-7/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day is 1,560,000

The Highest and Lowest of U.S. Steel Trading prices were 41-7/8 and 41-1/2 respectively.

Price Of Cotton Seeds

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government considers that Rs. 8 per Bengal Maund in the Northern and Central Divisions and Rs. 7 per Bengal Maund in the Southern Division can be accepted as the reasonable wholesale prices of cottonseeds for the ensuing season.

If the need arises Government would acquire stocks of the commodity at these rates.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail).

Following is the position of Scheduled Banks in Pakistan, as on Oct. 28, 1950:—

Demand Liabilities in Pakistan:

(a) Borowings from banks—2,51,14,000, (b) Other Demand Liabilities—89,73,11,000.

Time Liabilities in Pakistan:

(a) Borrowings from banks—37,00,000; (b) Other Time Liabilities—22,75,15,600.

Cash in Pakistan:

(a) Pakistan notes—2,92,35,000; (b) Pakistan Rupee coin—5,84,000; (c) Pakistan Subsidiary Coi—2-19,000; (d) India Subsidiary Coin (legal tender in Pakistan)—57,000.

Balances with the State Bank:

(a) Principal office—7,68,35,000; (b) Other offices and branches—1,41,27,000.

Advances in Pakistan—56,90,62,000.

Bills discounted in Pakistan—3,89,32,000.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4: Ahmedabad stock exchange closing quotations. Calico 291-8, Ambika 338-8, Arvind 791-8, Defd 1,764, New Shorok 581, New National 402-8, Mahalaxmi 405, Hindustan Colour 160, Vivekanad 152-8.

Calico opened 292-8, high 293, low 290-8, closed 291-8. Ambika opened 337, low 332, closed 336-8. Arvind opened 784, high 792, low 791, closed 791-8. Defd opened 1,771, high 1,771, low 1,764, closed 1,764. New Shorok opened 581, high 584, low 577, closed 581.

Marvari being sellers tone was weak.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov 3.

CHICAGO GRAINST were active and strong led by soybeans in response to the news that Austria received a C. C. A. allocation to buy 1,545,.00 dollars worth of raw soybean oil and 420,000 dollars worth of hydrogenated soyabean oil together with the strength of the vegetable oil markets. Food grains were aided by limited offerings reflecting reluctance on the part of farmers sell grains. Official predictions that increases in the parity price next few months would push the national average price support of wheat to 2.09 dollars per bushel or higher attracted buying in bread grains

December 2.26-1/2 March 2.3 -1/8 May 2.31 July 2.21-5/8.

NO SUPPORT TO "KASHMIR PLEDGE"

Pakistan Press Reports Misleading

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (UPI): Commenting on the wide publicity given by Pakistan newspapers to a so-called "Kashmir pledge" which was supposed to have been signed by a large number of Muslim countries, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said here today that enquiries made in several countries of the Middle-East and South-East Asia showed that the pledge under reference had received "little support" in those countries. Nor had any public campaign been started to obtain signatures to the pledge.

According to the propaganda in the Pakistan press, the above pledge is supposed to have been signed by a large number of Muslim countries offering support to Pakistan's stand point on the Kashmir dispute.

Attempts are also known to have been made continuously in Karachi to obtain signatures of important persons passing by air through Karachi often by misleading representations.

EXPORTS UP: Britain's exports equalled her imports at the end of the third quarter of the year.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH CO-OPERATION

Shri M.P. Patil Reviews Progress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE time is not far off when co-operative organisations would take over the functions of propaganda, seed multiplication and distribution of seed, manures, fertilisers and agricultural implements, declared Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, inaugurating the 20th Bombay Co-operative Conference, at Dharwar on November 4.

He expressed the view that the legitimate function of the State Agricultural Department was to evolve improved methods of agriculture and to leave their dissemination to organisations of cultivators. These organisations he thought, must be co-operative organisations.

"The ideal state of society could be appropriately called—as it is usually called—a 'co-operative commonwealth'. The essence of 'Co-operativism' is that the change should be brought about by co-operative effort by the society as a whole, and not by class struggle or by an interim period of dictatorship of a group of persons or a class of the society.

"The Government has established agencies for advising, and at the lower levels for executing also, the various rural development schemes, from the State level to the village level. At the State level, there is the State Rural Development Board under the Chairmanship of the Honourable the Chief Minister.

"At the district level the function of the Boards is mainly advisory and to a certain extent executive. But when we come down to the Taluka level the functions are mainly executive and only incidentally advisory. At this level, where executive work is involved, the Government has decided to make the fullest possible use of co-operative organisations.

FOOD PRODUCTION

"At the village level, the Government has established Village Food Production Committees in each village. Here again co-operative societies in the villages have been formed into Village Food Production Committees wherever suitable societies were in existence. It is only where such societies were not available that 'ad hoc' Village Food Production Committees have been organised by the Government. Over 5,000 co-operative societies are at present functioning as Village Food Production Committees.

"Organisations of cultivators other than co-operative organisations are not suitable to our country, on account of the illiteracy, poverty and the backwardness of our cultivator. Hence, if our State Agricultural Departments are not to fritter away their energies in providing 'agricultural extension service' for the cultivator from the top to the bottom, the co-operative organisations of cultivators must fill in the role which cultivators' organisations fulfil in other advanced countries. It is with this picture in front of us that the beginning has been made by entrusting co-operative organisations with rural development work at the Taluka and the village levels in the State.

"The Government desires that the entire profits of exploitation of the forest wealth, which are by no means small, should accrue to the forest workers themselves. This is a facet of the dream of a 'co-operative Commonweal:h'.

FARMING SOCIETIES

"I would like to mention only a few facts regarding the progress of co-operation in some special fields. A very small part of the co-operative movement concerns itself with non-agricultural matters, such as, urban housing, co-operative insurance, etc. The bulk of the work is in the field of providing credit mainly to the cultivator. Over two and a half crores of rupees were advanced as loans to agriculturists by co-operative organisations during the last year.

"So far, 85 co-operative lift irrigation societies have been organised. Seventeen other societies like multipurpose and co-operative farming societies have also undertaken lift irrigation schemes. These 102 societies will bring an aggregate area of over 20,000 acres under irrigation. Government assistance to the extent of nearly 18 lakh rupees by way of loans and subsidies is being extended to them.

"The Government has established an organisation for undertaking ploughing, harrowing, etc., by tractors for cultivators. This Government organisation is unable to cater to the needs of the cultivators all over the State. Moreover, it is also not intended that it should be so. Such functions must ultimately be performed by cultivators co operative organisations. It is a service comparable to the supply of manures, seeds, etc. The Government has, therefore, offered to co-operative societies to contribute 40 per cent of the cost of tractors and their ancillary equipment and also to give a loan to the extent of the balance of 60 per cent of the cost, at per cent interest.

LOW-INTEREST LOANS

"As a part of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government is financing the cultivator by loans, for the construction of wells, purchase of agricultural implements, etc. at lower rates of interest, i.e., rates lower than those which are usually charged by the co-operative financing agencies.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

"The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, which is a kind of apex organisation in the field of co-operative marketing, has already been functioning satisfactorily in respect of transport, distribution, etc. of manures and fertilisers besides its work of marketing agricultural produce in Bombay of co-operative organisations throughout the State. I envisage the integrated functioning of all co-operative marketing organisations in such manner as to virtually eliminate the middleman and give the maximum of the consumer's Rupee to the producer."

PROHIBITION CASE

Sholapur Congressman To Appeal

SHOLAPUR: Nov. 3 (H. S):

The former President of the District Congress Committee, who was recently convicted under the Bombay Prohibition Act by the Resident Magistrate of Sholapur, Shri Jorwekar, has appealed to the Sessions Judge, it is learnt.

It may be recalled that the court ordered the acquittal of Janab Lunje after the payment of a security of Rs. 300/- and a written assurance of good moral behaviour henceforth. This leniency was shown to him, it was revealed in the judgment as he held a respectable social position and was a leading Congress worker.

It is also learnt that the Provincial Congress Committee has demanded an immediate explanation why they should not debar him from his present membership of the Congress, as his offence was proved in the court of law. He has also been asked whether he intends to make an appeal against the decision of the lower court, it is learnt.

Sholapur Mill Supervisor Slapped

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 3 (H.S.): Shri Sunderlal Laxminarayan, supervisor in the Old Sholapur Mills has lodged a complaint with the local police authorities that he was slapped by a labourer working in the winding Department of the 'B' Mill shed.

Since the taking over of the mill by the Government, it appeared as though the unruly element had been checked, but evidently they are out again.

Tata Mills Suit Dismissed

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 3. (H.S.).

The four-year-old suit of the Tata Oil Mills Ltd. has been dismissed with cost, by the Additional Sessions Judge Shri. Kaparekar, last week.

The Tata Oil Mills Ltd. had demanded damages from 'Padma Soap Factory for manufacturing soap 'NO 1.' and thus infringing on the rights of their trade mark '501'.

The Sessions Judge has not accepted the plea made by the Tata Oil Mills Ltd. and have therefore dismissed the suit with cost.

Indian Crest Replaces Nizam's Crest

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 4 (UPI): With the integration of the Nizam's State Railway with the Indian Railways, the Nizam's crest, namely Dastar and Star, has been replaced with the Indian crest on all railway stations in the State. The Asifia crest is now being brushed out from the railway carriages also.

Balkan-ji-Bari Must Train Its Workers

KHER URGES SPREAD OF MOVEMENT IN VILLAGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Premier Mr. B. G. Kher told the Balkan-ji-Bari workers here today to establish a Training Centre, where they could study children's movements and organisations in other countries.

Mr. Kher was inaugurating the first sessions of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at the People's Jinnah Hall this evening. Nearly a hundred delegates from all over India attended the session.

The Bombay Premier said that if "we are to spread this movement to other parts of the country, where it has not yet struck roots, it would be necessary, sooner or later, to establish such a training centre." He asked them to make a careful study of child psychology, not by bookish learning, but by "observing children closely when they are at work or play".

Mr. Kher also emphasised the need for giving greater attention to work with the poorer children and with children belonging to the villages. "There is always a danger that a movement like this may be confined to a few big cities". He said that, personally, he would judge the future of the movement from the success that it achieved in spreading itself into smaller towns and villages and "in enthusing local people to provide, as best as they can, opportunities for the healthy and normal growth of their children."

A WARNING

He warned them to be on guard against any sectional or sectarian influences finding their way into the organisation, as it would do incalculable harm to it and the country as a whole.

He hoped that Balkan-ji-Bari would, on the contrary, instil an international outlook in the young minds so that "they may realise that they are one with the children of all the nations of the world in trying to build up a decent and peaceful world."

The Conference adopted only three resolutions out of the 5 on the agenda for lack of time. The remaining two resolutions will be taken up at the second sessions on Monday, which will be addressed by India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.

The first resolution moved by Mrs. Babiben Mulji Dayal, with a minor amendment by Lady Rama Rau, requested "the Local Authorities and the State and Central Governments to recognise Balkan-ji-Bari as an important all-India body endeavouring to make every child healthy and happy"

CHILDREN'S CHARTER

The second and third resolutions called for a practical application of a Children's Charter in India and recommended to all the Departments of Education that priority should be given to the teaching of handicrafts to all the children.

Earlier Mrs. Saraswati Pandit, Chairman of the Workers' Conference Committee, welcoming the President and the delegates said that Balkan-ji-Bari had been able to make people "focus their attention towards the child and to realise that if we want to produce good citizens and the right kind of future leaders of our country it can be done largely by this kind of work, training and interest in child welfare."

Prof. L. H. Ajwani speaking on the "Role of Balkan-ji-Bari in Free India," said that the "taboo mentality" should be done away with if free growth of the child's personality were to be desired.

Lady Rama Rau spoke on the "Rights of Children" while Mrs. Edna Long gave an interesting talk on "Values of Handicrafts for Children". Mr. S. S. Kedarnath spoke movingly on "character-building and the purity of the heart."

Mr. Shevak Bhojraj, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, proposed a vote of thanks.

INDIAN CHILDREN RECIPROCATE

BOMBAY, Saturday

A very pleasant and heart-warming function came off early this morning at the Santa Cruz airport as over fifty children beamingly received beautiful gifts of toys sent to them by the children of America.

A huge consignment of toys, gift of the children of the United States, was transhipped by the Trans World Airlines through their service plane which landed Bombay shortly before dawn today.

The consignment was sent by the Church World Service in New York on behalf of the American kids. It was received here by Mr. Franz W Benson Traffic Manager of the T. W. A and Mr. G. K. Punjabi, the Public Relations Manager and handed over to Mr. K. G. Saiyiddain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay.

Among the toys was also a "Guardian Angel"—an attractive and artistic piece of doll-like toy—and a letter of good wishes The "Guardian Angel" is a symbol of good wishes and friendship conveyed to the children of Bombay and India by their brothers and sisters in America

Another large consignment of toys was handed over to Mr. Benson by the officials of the Balkan-ji-Bari for transhipment by the T W A to New York This package of gifts will fly shortly to America

Camera clicked as about fifty children assembled at the airport were presented with some toys, which appeared to delight the children beyond measure

Children's Procession

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, Publicity Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari silver jubilee celebrations, informs that children will assemble at the Chowpatty sea-face between 1 and 2 p.m for the procession which starts from Chowpatty at 2-30 p.m.

The procession will pass through Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, Mahatma Gandhi Road and terminate at Azad Maidan at 5 p.m.

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru will watch the procession from a point at Kennedy Bridge.

Rajpramukh's Advice To Mysore Journalists

MYSORE, Nov. 4 (PTI): The Rajpramukh of Mysore, inaugurating the seventh session of the Mysore State Journalists' Conference here today said: "While you reflect public opinion, you are also educators of the public. Your views are often accepted by the public as their own and if they are not sound the entire country will suffer".

Mr. K Jeevan Rao, President of the State Journalists' Conference, who presided, said it was only by independence of the press that democratic government could grow and appealed to working journalists not to rest content till they achieved the highest ideal of the profession.

Snowfall Blocks Swiss Passes

LONDON, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Heavy snowfalls last night have blocked most of the Swiss mountain passes, Swiss radio announced today.

Motorists were told that a number of passes including Bernina, Furka, Grimsel, St. Bernhard, St. Esttharo and Simplon were impossible and that others could only be used with chains.

Snowbound highroads and blocked mountain passes in Austria were reported by Vienna radio.

Football matches and horse races arranged for today and tomorrow in Vienna and Lower Austria were cancelled or postponed.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH HOLIDAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Director General Telegraphs New Delhi informs htat Thursday 9th November 1950 will be observed Post and Telegraph holiday.

Repatriation Of Muslims

LUCKNOW, November 4, (UPI): A piquant situation has arisen for a large number of Muslims living in Uttar Pradesh who wish to bring back to India members of their families who migrated to West Pakistan earlier this year, but who are now experiencing great difficulties in persuading the Pakistan Government to sponsor their return even though the Government of India has agreed to their return.

It will be recalled that under an agreement, reached between India and Pakistan some time ago, the Government of India had agreed to take back in monthly batches Muslims who had migrated to West Pakistan between February 1 and May 31 this year.

It is understood that, at the instance of the Pakistan Government, it was agreed that the latter would register the names of all those desiring repatriation to India and would then sponsor batches for repatriation.

Taking advantage of this situation, the Pakistan Government are arranging the repatriation only of destitutes and those who are a drag on the State, without any consideration for the re-union of the families divided between India and Pakistan.

ANXIETY DEEPENS

Anxiety Amongst Muslims in Uttar Pradesh has deepened in the last few weeks on account of the action of the Pakistan High Commissioner in India refusing even temporary permits to Indian Muslims who wish to proceed to Pakistan to try and secure the return of their relations and thus reunite their families.

OVER QUARTER-MILLION CLAIMS

From Displaced Persons From Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (PTI): Nearly two lakhs six thousand claims have been filled by displaced persons from Pakistan, according to information received here upto the evening of November 3. These figures were authoritatively described as "far from complete".

Telegrams are still pouring into the office of the Joint Chief Claims Commissioner from all over the country giving the latest figures of registration of claims by displaced persons. Though registration was closed on October 31, special permission had been given to those who failed to register before this date, for good reasons, to send their claims before December 1 by registered post to the Joint Chief Claims Commissioner, Delhi.

TWO POUNDS OF GUR PER WEEK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to distribute through ration shops two pounds of gur per week per family during the month of November.

The gur supply position is expected to ease early next month when the new stocks will start coming into the market.

Since Government froze gur stocks with whole-salers earlier this week, 1,50,000 maund have been taken over for distribution.

Of this quantity, 55,000 maunds were frozen in Amednagar alone.

Stop Press

U.N. LIFT BAN

FLUSHING (Meadow, No. 4 (PTI-Reuter):—The United Nations General Assembly decided today to repeal its ban on member-nations appointing Ambassadors to Spain.

NORTHERNERS TAKE WONNI

American eighth army headquarters in Korea Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): North Korean and Chinese Communist troops were believed tonight to have captured Wonni on the Chongchong river, in their fierce offensive aimed at breaking though the United Nations line to Pyongyang.

PUPPET LAMA IN WAKE OF CHINESE FORCES

(Continued from Page 16.)

moving along Shobado—Kongbozyamda-Shigatse route heading towards Tashi Lampu, ancestral seat of Panchen Lama of Tibet.

'ARROW' ULTIMATIUM

A well informed Tibetan source said Geshe Sherab Gyamtso, Vice-President of Free Tibetan Government, had sent an ultimatum to Dalai Lama and Recent Takta Rimpoche on the eve of the invasion asking for the recognition of Kumbum Panchan Lama and his formal installation in Shigatse.

This ultimatum was attached to an arrow sent by a special courier to Lhasa. The Regent is understood to have replied he could not recognise Kumbum incarnate Lama as Tibet's second tituler head without "formal examination and traditional tests."

The Regent is reported to be favouring incarnate Lama of Kundeling monastery in Lhasa.

Dalai Lama for 'unknown destination.

DALAI LAMA FOR "UNKNOWN DESTINATION"

As the main spearhead of the liberation army pushed out into open plateau land lying beyond Gyamdo, the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual and temporal head, left the Tibetan capital with an escort of fifty Tibetan officers and men according to high Tibetan unofficial sources here.

The Dalai Lama was understood to be accompanied by Regent Takta Rimpoche.

THE DESTINATION OF THE DALAI LAMA WAS "UNKNOWN." THESE SOURCES SAID HE MIGHT "COME TO INDIA OR BHUTAN."

One retired British official who has served in Tibet for nearly 25 years, said, "a Tibet without Dalai Lama would be a liability on China. The Tibetans have such regard for Dalai Lama that they would be creating trouble now and then."

LHASSA MAY NOT RESIST

It is not yet known here whether Kumbum Panchen Lama will lead the "Tibetan Liberation Army" into Lhasa. Political observers said that with the reported departure of Dalai Lama from the Tibetan capital, there was little likelihood of any resistance to the advancing "liberation forces."

TRADE COLLAPSES

Mr. Rameshwar Agarala, President of the Kalimpong Merchants' Association, told the Press Trust of India today that Indo-Tibetan trade had "completely collapsed" within the 48 hours.

Reporters were also being received that the trade passing through Almora (Uttar Pradesh) to Gantook and further up to Ladakh on the west and Lhasa on the east was coming to standstill due to Chinese troop movements in Tyot (Changthang) in north-western Tibet.

Communist Propaganda

Leaflets being circulated liberally by the Chinese Communists in Tibet have described the Tibetan monasteries as "nothing but instruments of existing landlordism" and as "storehouses of ammunition" reports V. C. Natarajan, PTI correspondent.

One leaflet which reached the hands of the correspondent in Kalimpong said the monasteries were the "refuge of undesirable criminals", Explaining, "a man, if he has committed murder, is given sanctuary in the monasteries if he registeres himself as a monk, and no power on earth can succeed in identifying him and bringing him to book."

Visas For Tibetan Delegation

The Tibetan Delegation, which was to proceed to Peking for talks with the Peoples' Government of China and are now at Kalimpong, have been telegraphically informed by the Chinese consulate in Calcutta that their passports for obtaining Indian visas were at present lying with the External Affairs ministry, Government of India it is learnt.

The Delegation members have been further told that their air passage to Peking via Hongkong will be arranged for by the Consulate when the visas are obtained

Nehru Not Contesting

LONDON Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): It was officially announced at Cambridge today that Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India will not be standing for election to the office of the Chancellor of Cambridge University next Friday.

CLASH OF IDEOLOGIES IN KASHMIR

The Eagle And The Bear Watch Karachi Moves

BY RAMMANOHAR LOHIA

THE only outstanding territorial dispute between India and Pakistan concerns Kashmir, and no solution is still in sight.

On the basis of international law, (as understood and applied in the U.N.) Kashmir is part of India, and Pakistan has waged war as an unashamed aggressor.

That commensurate action has not been taken against Pakistan by the U.N., is due to complications of foreign policy.

Pakistan is determined to acquire Kashmir, for otherwise its effort to divide the Indian people irrevocably into two nations suffers a serious set-back. On its frontiers would stride an area, the majority of whose population practise the Muslim faith, but which would be a part of the Indian state, committed to smelt the entire Indian people into one nation. Pakistan has already used force and intimidation to achieve this Kashmir objective.

India too cannot let Kashmir go, for that would be a nullification of her effort to build up a collective existence in which the religious denomination of an individual does not matter. Kashmir is a symbol of the conflict between two ways of life, one that leads to separation and conflict and poverty, and the other aimed to achieve integration and prosperity.

The outside world does not realise the full implications of the Kashmir issue, holding a plebiscite and so ascertaining the will of the inhabitants of Kashmir.

India is pledged to a plebiscite in Kashmir and must fulfil that pledge. It is a democratic pledge. But democratic conditions must be created before the pledge can be carried out. Invading troops must be cleared out of Kashmir. The U.N. may send observers, but the authority that shall hold the plebiscite must be the lawfully constituted Government of Kashmir. I know that these democratic conditions will not be acceptable to Pakistan unless the U.N. dictates them, but India should also make it clear that no other conditions will be acceptable to her. Too long has the Indian Government slid from one concession to another. That process must be halted.

Territorial Problems

While Kashmir is an obvious territorial issue between India and Pakistan, various parts of Pakistan and the relationships between them may perhaps become the indirect cause of future disputes. There are no parts of India not naturally belonging to her or wanting to get away from her. Pakistan on the other hand is an artificial construction, two major parts of the new state being separated by over a thousand miles of Indian territory. West and East Pakistan cannot stay in their present relationship.

East Pakistan must either become a colony of West Pakistan or continually loosen its present relationship in favour of closer ties with neighbouring areas of India. West Pakistan does not possess the armed resources to reduce East Pakistan to a state of subjection. The ideological hold is of course there, but it is difficult to say how long it will last. A likelier outcome is towards independence rather than the colonization of East Pakistan.

Historical destiny is inescapable. Although India may do nothing to help achieve this destiny, Pakistan will be suspicious, and will throw the blame on her for something which develops naturally. Already issues of trade and language and the bureaucratic caste have caused friction between East and West Pakistan and more are to come. Instead of working out this friction rationally, Pakistan has sought the dangerous expedient of obscuring it and transferring it irrationally into Hindu-Muslim and Indo-Pakistan relationships.

Pakhtoonistan

While this unnatural union between West and East Pakistan contains dangerous possibilities, the inclusion of the Pushto area in Pakistan is no less explosive.

Nearly eight million Pushto-speaking people live in the Frontier Province and the tribal areas, and their demand for Pakhtoonistan is only a logical continuation and a bitter fulfilment of the idea of Pakistan.

The tallest among living Indians in many ways, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan lives in a Pakistan prison and his adherents are also imprisoned. The Pathans have also suffered gruesome massacres like the ones at Charsadda on 12th August 1948 and later at Swabi. They have a tenacious friend in Afghanistan. Things look bleak for Pakistan in this area however much it may count on its well-equipped armies to hold the tribal Pathans in subjection and rain bombs on them as it did on 19th August, 1950, on the Ahmadzai areas — Pagin, and Damanzai, Musahaba and Miranshah.

India, A Scapegoat?

Territorial maladjustment inside Pakistan is so heavy that it may at any time begin disintegrating, but, before that happens, it may seek to avoid its historical destiny by making India the scapegoat, and waging a policy of riots and hostilities of some kind.

Already the Indian people have been guilty of not backing the Frontier and Khudai Khidmatgars. The Indian Government may yet stay neutral in face of their agony or in that of East Pakistan. Any democratic aspirations of the people in East Pakistan or in the Pushto-speaking area will awaken responsive echoes in the rest of the Indian people and nothing should be done to stifle them. The Indian people must not suppress their yearning for a complete integration of their own whole and also with Afghanistan if it were willing. The only wise course for Pakistan would be to reverse its course from separatism to integration but such wisdom is rarely known in human affairs.

Trade And Currency

Another issue of friction revolves around problems of trade and currency between these two territories, which geography and economic resources have designed as parts of one another. An attempt on the part of the two governments to regulate the exchange value of their currencies, not on economic but on extraneous grounds, is bound to cause dislocation in trade and to decrease the earnings of people on both sides of the frontier.

Everybody knows that the suppression of the minority and the eclipse of civilisation **which started with East Pakistan in the beginning of the year, was itself preceded by a sharp and continuous drop in the earnings of East Pakistan's jute-growers.**

Whether there is any connection between these two happenings and whether other factors were not equally important in the occasioning of East Bengal's riots can be fully answered only by the administrators on the spot. That trade between the two territories and their currency should be so regulated, as not to violate geography and economic compulsions is undeniable. But Pakistan's efforts to create a nation wholly distinct and separate from the Indian, militates against this desirable policy.

Russian Sugar

Trade between the two territories has another aspect. It can best be illustrated by what was happening until recently in the tribal areas.

Russian sugar was sold there at As. 5 to As. 6 a seer while Pakistani sugar cost a rupee or nearly three times as much. This naturally awakened the curiosity of the Pushto people, and disposed them towards receiving information about the Soviet system that apparently made living so cheap and easy.

Perhaps the greatest lack in the relationship of the peoples on both sides of the frontier has been the utter stagnation of their economic systems and the fact that man has not improved his lot in either territory. **Even if Pakistan had sought to stifle trade with India marching towards prosperity and justice, Lahore is not so far away from Amritsar nor Dacca from Calcutta, and news would have travelled. The more of well-being there is in India, the greater will be the** resentment of the people in Pakistan at their own economic stagnation and, possibly, regret at the futile division of the country.

Foreign Policy

Indo-Pakistan relations are a part of the wider complex of international relationships, and therefore, problems of foreign policy vitally affect the former. Any divergence in the foreign policies of the two territories is bound to be exploited by the Atlantic or Soviet camp in its own interest. Likewise, both India and Pakistan are tempted to exploit the Atlantic or Soviet camp against each other. It is these weaknesses and temptations of foreign policy, arising out of the partition of the country, that have reduced and even nullified free India's capacity to intervene in matters relating to the world's peace and progress.

A vivid illustration is afforded by the Kashmir incident.

It is hard to believe that the great powers of the world retain, if they ever had it, their ability to judge a dispute solely on the merits of the case. They have also in mind the alliances of the disputants and which one is on their side.

They can also rationally justify this wicked attitude on the very highest principles of a world law.

Their side, they firmly believe, is the one to bring peace and law to the world, and therefore, whoever is on their side, is the morally superior party to the dispute.

Bear And Eagle

Pakistan is on the Atlantic side, very much more so than is India. Atlantic personnel of all description are welcome in Pakistan and they hold good positions or have influence with Pakistan's key-men. Pakistan has also been inclined to toe the Atlantic line and has made no reservations. Pakistan's alliance with the Atlantic camp in the event of a war with the Soviet is not in doubt. Her air and sea bases are readily available and she is a nearer neighbour of the Soviets' than is India. Whether the Atlantic camp is reasoning well from the long range point of view, is quite another question. Clouded in its vision by its immediate needs, it is probably acting against its own interests.

But of this there is no doubt namely that the Atlantic Camp is surer of Pakistan than of India as an ally against the Soviet camp.

Kashmir, or the Pathan demand, or even the entire basis of Pakistan is judged not on merits but against the background of Pakistan as an ally against the Soviet camp. The U.N. was pretty fast in passing judgment on the Korean aggression but has tarried to this day on the issue of Pakistan's aggression against Kashmir. Nor is it ever likely to understand the evils of insanity and slaughter that arise out of the separatism which is Pakistan's basis.

The Soviet camp possesses no direct influence over India or Pakistan as does the Atlantic camp. But it has its adherents in both territories, and the quality of its conscience is at par with that of the Atlantic camp. Before going into the reasons why that has been so two remarkable attitudes of the Soviet camp with regard to recent Indian developments may be noted.

For whole two years, India's Communists did their utmost to sabotage and kill while Pakistan's Communists lay low. India's Communists have always supported separatist demands from the initial demand of Pakistan to the subsequent ones of Gurkhistan, Jharkhand and Sikhistan.

The reasons for such attitudes are obscure and may be manifold. It may be that Pakistan does not provide the same legal frame-work for Communist activities as does India, and that Communist violence would be met by the combined fury of the Government and the people in Pakistan.

It may also be that the Soviet camp considers Pakistan an appendage and believes that with the fall of India to Communism Pakistan would follow suit.

Perhaps, the entire policy of the Soviet camp to Islam is another reason, for it has always been rather slow going in the Islamic states, with what reasons and motives it is difficult to say. More specifically with regard to Kashmir, the Soviet camp, as known to everybody has put forward the idea of an independent Kashmir. Furthermore, it is now securely entrenched in Kashmir both within the Government and among the people.

Very Rev. Father C. K. Maltom (3rd from left-sitting) was given a send-off at Kottayam on the eve of his departure to Europe on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Malabar Sahitya Sabha, which includes leading Malayalam Journalists. Rev. Maltom left for Rome on October 30.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

NO DEARTH OF EXPERTS IN INDIA

Air Transport Nationalisation Prospects

THE Air Transport Enquiry Committee's recommendations in regard to state ownership of the industry are commented upon here.

The Committee, it will be seen, makes out a cast-iron case for nationalisation of the industry and yet recommends a scheme, which would create a monopoly for certain existing Air Companies, at least for the next five years.

The Committee is doubtful whether there would be a sufficient number of persons available to Government combining business and administrative experience for a big State enterprise, such as Air Transport industry.

This should be true of every state enterprise, and there could be no State ownership and State management of any industry, if Government were to take the Committee's recommendations seriously.

The Committee, presumably, was unaware of a number of Government servants, Dr. John Matthai, Sir Gurunath Bewor and Sir Lakshmipati Misra, to mention three of them, who have been employed by leading industrial houses of India. It is unconceiveable that businessmen would employ Government servants, unless they combined business and administrative talent, nor could it be argued that with the departure of some public servants Government of India was completely denuded of such talent.

The Committee adds:— "If the Committee's hopes that operating companies will be able to make good is not justified, and they continue to incur substantial losses and development suffers, then the matter should be reviewed at the end of five years to consider whether the position could not be improved by State taking over the industry." In other words, necessary talent to combine business with administrative experience would be available amongst public servants after five years when all the arguments against inefficiency, lack of flexibility and rigidity in State enterprise would disappear.

"The Air Transport industry must continue for some time to be a luxury service, of advantage principally to the fairly well-to-do strata of the community", says the Committee. This being so, why the poor tax-payer of this country should be called upon to subsidize this service, more particularly through the all-up Air Mail Service? Theory of taxation does permit raising of taxes for the support and welfare of undefended and down-trodden sections of the community. No theory or practice outside India has envisaged raising of taxes for the sole benefit of the privileged rich.

On the one side, the Committee says that Government finances are stringent and in the same breath, on the other side it says that there is nothing unusual in Government providing equipment, technique and capital to the existing companies in order to assist them in carrying the burden. In fact, the Committee's recommendations, if accepted would place further strain on Government's finances. Logic, it would appear, was a weak point with the Committee.

Cottage Industries

The Cottage Industries Panel of the Planning Commission held its two-day Session here during the week. The Panel realised that the present position of the Cottage and small-scale industries was extremely unsatisfactory and left to themselves they were bound to go under in face of the increasing competition of the modern world. The income of the Cottage industry worker was not only lower to that of the industrial worker, but he was unorganised and therefore unprotected from the exploitation of the middlemen. Cottage industries, such as exist at present, therefore, do not provide an alternative to agriculture, trade or large-scale industries.

The Panel, in particular, considered the case of the following Cottage industries, namely:—

1. Textile,
2. Leather,
3. Cutlery,
4. Oil-pressing,
5. Soap,
6. High grade paper making,
7. Rice ponding, and
9. Manufacture of utensils.

It considered these industries, in context of assistance in the form of improved technique, short and long-term finances, sheltered markets, buying raw materials and implements and selling their products. The Panel realized that the main responsibility for the development of Cottage industries rested upon the State Governments. But, just as the Central Government had assumed responsibility for the development of agriculture by financing the Grow More Food Schemes, it could assume similar responsibility for the development of Cottage industries.

Pre-Requisites

Two aspects of this problem are worth some emphasis. Firstly, before assuming the responsibility for the development of Cottage industries, the Centre should secure some guarantee that the State Government would mobilize their resources to the full and would not write off their existing revenues in ideological persuit. Secondly, the assumption of responsibility by the Centre would not create a sense of irresponsibility in the State Government, towards their own constitutional charge.

The classic case of Madras should illustrate the point. Due to financial stringency, the Government of India last year had decided to stop its subsidy for wells. The Government of Madras promptly stopped the entire scheme, although development of agriculture was its constitutional responsibility.

There is a constitutional aspect of this problem also. One who pays the piper controls the tune, is an old saying. Increasing tendency to provide finances to the State Governments will, sooner or later, lead to greater control of the Centre over the State Governments They have already been made helpless by the large measure of financial assistance from the Centre. Even at present, the Centre can have a real and effective control over the States by a mere threat of stopping its financial aid. The facade of Provincial antonomy will tumble down by the increasing dependence of the State Governments on the Centre.

It was suggested that the case for protecting Cottage industries against foreign competition could be considered in the same way in which the case of large-scale industries was considered at present and in cases in which small-scale or cottage industries were considered eligible for protection, tariff duties could be specially levied. Reserving the production of certain goods or varieties of goods for these industries in selected cases was suggested as a measure of protection against domestic large-scale industries. It was further suggested that in regulating the location of industries in future, the needs of Cottage industries should be taken into account and when the latter can produce for local needs and use local material efficiently, the establishment of large-scale industries may be ruled out. Another suggestion would divide the spheres of large-scale and cottage industries. In the case of oil industry for instance a suggestion would reserve the production of edible oils to cottage industries and that of non-edible Oils, Oils for export and industrial Oils to large-scale industries: Similarly, the supply of sheets would be reserved to large scale industries and manufacture of utensils and metal vessels to cottage industries.

Industries Bill

This raises the important issue of Regulation of Industries Bill. For, there could be no regulation of location of industries and demarcation of the sphere of manufacture, unless Centre or State Governments had the requisite power. The Bill, which has been pending for the last two years, seeks to confer this power on the Centre. The Bill has been vehemently opposed by the industrialists. It is a paradox that those Congressmen, who stoutly support Cottage industries and the revival of the village as an autonomous unit, have also joined the opposition to the Bill. They admit that Cottage industries can only be revived as an integral part of village revival by according them protection from the large-scale industries and yet they refuse to create conditions for such a revival. The fate of the Bill still hangs in the balance. Apart from the fact that controls, including the regulation of industries are 'sine' qua non' to planning, in the absence of a permissible Act, the Centre has to issue ordinances or ask Parliament to enact legislation, whenever it is faced with an emergency. Such was the case with Sholapur Mills.

Then again, in the absence of a Central Act, the States, it is feared may enact legislation, lacking uniformity and cohesion. These aspects are being considered here and an early decision on the future of the Bill is expected. Lastly, there is the issue of pressure group politics of the large-scale industries. Will the Government resist the pressure of vegetable Ghee industry in order to reserve the production of edible Oils to the Cottage industries? In other words, the discussions of the Planning Commission are still confined to speculative region.

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THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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THE mystery and miracle of the human mind as revealed in telepathy and clairvoyance experiments poses the question

Is There 'Thought Radio'?

REMARKABLE demonstrations by "The Piddingtons" on the British radio programmes under rigorous test conditions, have renewed public interest in the possibilities of telepathy. What is telepathy? Is it fact or fiction? If it is fact, how does it work and what are its potentialities? asks Richard L. Seaman in "Psychology."

Presuming for the moment the factual existence of telepathy it can be described as a means of direct communication between mind and mind. An impression is received by one person's mind from another without the aid of sight, hearing, smell, taste or touch. Although impressions received by telepathy are 'interpreted' by the physical brain, they are sent and received by the 'mind' which is psychic. It is a process of 'direct knowing' through a "tuning in" of two minds—a kind of "thought radio."

To appreciate the possibility of telepathy as a fact, we must realise that Man is more than a physical body. Man lives in a physical body, but the body itself is not the whole of Man.

What exactly makes the body work?

The heart is a physical organ and so is the brain. But what controls the beat of the heart and what is the 'mind' for which the brain is merely an instrument? There is an unknown factor somewhere: it is the psychic or spiritual part of Man, and no intelligent person can deny its existence.

Having examined the position so far, it should not strain our credulity to imagine that as this psychic personality of Man exists, it need not necessarily require physical contact to communicate with another psychic personality—present in every human being.

Most people will recall some psychic experience in their own lives—a curious incident which at least points to some form of telepathy or clairvoyance as the only explanation. Examples of thought transference are common between husband and wife, lovers, relatives or close friends: people whose minds are "in tune" with each other.

Thought Transference

The most amazing thing is, that these telepathic messages are often sent and received without any conscious effort of the will. Have you ever had a particular tune running through your mind, and then somebody else in your vicinity begins to sing or whistle it? Have you ever bought some little thing for the home, only to find that another member of your family has bought exactly the same thing on the same day? Have you ever been about to say something when your friend says the same thing, using exactly the same words? Have you ever felt sure that a loved one is ill or in need of help and your fears have been quickly confirmed? Are these common examples pure coincidence or are they due to telepathy or some other form of extra-sensory perception?

Some years ago I met with a cycle accident and was taken to hospital. I was somewhat concerned at the shock which my parents would experience when they heard about it. My mother was notified of the accident by the police, but my father was several miles away from home and nobody informed him about it. Yet he came home knowing that I had met with an accident, and he even knew the exact time it had occurred! He had a sudden mental 'impression' of the accident and he had looked at his watch to check the time this impression was received.

More recently I was standing on a street corner waiting for somebody. Suddenly I had a "feeling" that I was about to witness a street accident. At this moment there was no traffic in sight and I tried to dismiss my impression. Presently a motor-cyclist came into view. He was travelling at reasonable speed and was in perfect control of his vehicle. It seemed very unlikely that he would have an accident during the two minutes or so in which he could possibly remain in my view. But quite unexpectedly a woman emerged from her front door which opened on to the pavement. Before I could call out a warning she ran into the road, right in the path of the motor-cyclist who could not avoid knocking her down and falling from his machine.

Now it is quite obvious that neither this motor-cyclist nor the woman could have known that they were about to collide. Yet my pre-cognition of this accident was definite and correct.

My impression could not have reached me from the conscious minds of the other two people, for neither of them knew what was about to happen.

This surely suggests that we are not only able to receive impressions from the conscious mind of another person, but we can—on occasions at least—receive communications from somewhere right outside the physical!

Do you see what possibilities this opens up? If this psychic communication can be developed and controlled the consequences are far beyond present human conception.

Exploring The Mind

What is being done to explore these mysterious faculties of the mind? In far away North Carolina, U.S.A., Dr. J. B. Rhine, Professor of Psychology Duke University, has for many years been conducting numerous experiments in telepathy and clairvoyance. Scientists are still somewhat sceptical about the value of these experiments, but Dr. Rhine and his fellow pioneers are confident that they are on the fringe of highly important discoveries of far-reaching effect. In fact it is not too much to claim that already Dr. Rhine and his colleagues have scientifically proved the reality of extrasensory perception, and that the mind can transcend time and distance. Pre-cognition is a real possibility.

Fairly recently Dr. Rhine visited Manchester where, at the invitation of the Manchester Psychical Research Society, he delivered a fascinating lecture describing the Duke University experiments in extra-sensory perception.

The most important of Dr. Rhine's experiments have been carried out with the aid of special cards (something like playing cards, but bearing different designs such as a circle, a rectangle, wavy lines, etc), and by dice-throwing. But the unexpected outcome of these experiments has been that there is at the moment more evidence in favour of clairvoyance than for telepathy.

According to Dr. Rhine: 'It was not difficult to establish clairvoyance by card tests. Telepathy has been more difficult to establish. We find we are unable to say it is definitely established, although we do not say it is not possible. We know that clairvoyance does occur, and that there is extra sensory perception between persons. But how much of this is due to telepathy or clairvoyance we can't say. We must re-design our telepathy tests."

The most important findings are that many of these experiments have given results far superior to what could have been possible by chance, and that the scoring rate showed no relation to distance or time.

In his book The Reach of the Mind (Faber and Faber, 10s. 6d. net), Dr. Rhine states that in 1930, when the Duke University experiments began, clairvoyance and telepathy were of equal interest to him and his colleagues. But early in the course of the investigations clairvoyance took the lead and continued thereafter to hold it.

The earliest clairvoyance tests at Duke University were of simple character. A pack of twenty-five cards was devised, bearing five each of the following symbols: star, rectangle, cross, circle and wavy lines. The cards were shuffled, cut and placed face downwards on a table, with the experimenter and the subject sitting opposite each other. The subject was asked to identify the top card by calling out the symbol he thought was on it. His call was recorded by the experimenter who then removed the top card without looking at it, and the next card was called—and so on through the pack. The cards were then checked against the calls to discover the number of successful hits.

From chance alone, the average score expected was 5 per 25 cards. All scores above this average were measured mathematically according to the number of runs through the pack. The best individual performer went through this pack of cards over 700 times in the first three years of experiments and he averaged 8 hits per run of 25 trials. Now the odds are 100 to 1 that nobody will average 8 hits for 3 successive runs 'by chance alone.' So the odds against averaging a score of 8 over more than 700 runs are enormous.

The general average score of those taking part in these early tests was 7 hits per 25 for more than 85,000 single card-calling trials, and this result leaves no doubt whatever that something beyond chance was occurring in these experiments.

The above experiment is described in Dr. Rhine's book, 'The Reach of the Mind.'

Evidence that extra-sensory perception is not limited by distance or time, is found in one of the latest experiments at Duke University. Two packs of E.S.P. cards were shuffled and set 10 in a row each day for a period in Duke laboratory. Over 2,400 runs a man in Yugoslavia scored 300 hits more than could be expected by chance and later he produced an above chance score in predicting which cards would turn up the following day, and even a year ahead!

"It appears possible for a person to identify things which have not yet happened, just as easily as he can identify things that have happened," Dr. Rhine commented.

From these and many other experiments Dr. Rhine and his fellow-experimiters have found that extra-sensory ability is a normal ability of a healthy mind but that degrees of intelligence and attitude of mind of those acting as subjects for the experiments, affect the results. Scepticism, for instance, hinders the success of the results. It is also an unconscious ability. "No one seems to know how he gets his scores," said Dr. Rhine.

Another curious thing is that many subjects who miss the correct card quite often call the one next to it, which may indicate a range in their extra-sensory perception.

Dice-throwing experiments have been equally revealing. It was argued that if a person can receive an impression from an object there should be some action of his mind on the object. After nine years of dice-throwing experiments, Dr. Rhine is satisfied that a person's mind can exert some influence over dice. And if the mind can influence dice, there is no doubt it can and does influence any other object in some manner and degree.

Discovery Of Man

What other conclusions can be reached in the light of these and countless other explorations into Man's mind—too varied and intricate to mention in this article?

Dr. Rhine replies "Our conceptions of Man are really ancient. We have not used adequate methods of research to discover more about him. There is something non-physical about Man, but we who have tried to prove it are regarded as heretics in the scientific world. It has fenced itself off. If a finding does not fit in with the physical it is not science—so far, say!

"We have gone into the spiritual domain which is concerned with religion. Religion would be making the grade of progress which science has made if only it would use the same means of inquiry and not be so orthodox and backward. I think our whole field of morality needs scientific inquiry. If the materialistic conception of Man is correct there is no room for religion or democracy. To-day the world is divided between the materialistic view of Man and the 'mixed' view. We have a mission to find out if this materialistic view is correct. If we are successful in refuting materialism it is very important."

After playing their approach shots over the brow of a small hill, two golfers were surprised to come upon a little old lady sitting in the middle of the course.

"Don't you know it's dangerous to be sitting here, madame?" one of the men inquired gently.

"Oh, it's all right," the old lady assured him. "I'm sitting on a newspaper."

"Shadow Boxing"

Butterworth in The Manchester Daily

SUPERSENSORY PERCEPTION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

TODAY is one of our happiest days!

Just as you will be reading this, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will have left Delhi, and will be reaching here before noon, specially for your functions. As you know, we are going to have a grand procession from Chowpatty at 2-30 p.m. and a mammoth gathering at Azad Maidan, at 5-30 p.m., when Panditji will address you.

Several functions have been organised so far—Sports, Bal Melas, Anand Bazars, Bal Kavi Sammelan, Camp Fire—and I believe you must have also helped in making collections. Have you visited the Swapna Desh Exhibition and its Balak Nagar Section, which were inaugurated by His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh and Rani Maharaj Singh respectively?

Issuing an appeal in this connection, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, wrote:—

It is Bombay's good fortune that the premier All-India Children's organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, is arranging its main functions in connection with its Silver Jubilee celebrations here. The children's idol, beloved leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, has very kindly agreed to grace the occasion. This would be perhaps the first time that a children's function on such a large scale will be organised in the country. It is expected that nearly a hundred thousand children will assemble to pay their affectionate homage and to receive blessings from one who is a great lover of children.

Balkan-ji-Bari's Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee has organised an appropriate exhibition "Swapna Desh" (Dreamland) which is expected to be a delight for every Bombayite. The Exhibition, though small, carries some important and special features. In the heart of the exhibition there are nearly two dozen stalls, specially arranged by the workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari to show the different activities that it has been carrying on during the last twenty-five years, and to depict other important educational and recreational topics. Special emphasis has been laid on children's education, their games and toys, health and hygiene, and numerous other useful activities through the display of charts, posters, photographs, etc., which will not only be interesting but, indeed, an education by itself.

A full-size model of Mahatma Gandhi's hut in Sevagram in its natural surrounding has been erected to allow the millions of Bombay to see how the Father of the Nation lived and worked. It is also being planned to bring the special features and important exhibits which were exhibited in "Gandhi Mandapam" at Rajghat, Delhi. Apart from this, there are amusement parks, attractive bazars, and many other usual attractions. The organisers have put forth every effort to make the exhibition a unique one.

BALAK NAGAR

The Balak Nagar section of the Swapna Desh Exhibition is intended to give to the public an idea of the manifold activities of our organisation. There is a Children's Reading Room and Library where books in English and all regional languages have been kept and demonstrations are being given in the running and conducting of such reading rooms. There is a Child Arts section in which are exhibited the child art pictures and children interested in Art are being guided there to draw and paint.

We have had the privilege of securing Government co-operation in giving to the public a proper prospective of Basic Education and also proper guidance about health and food. Beautiful charts have been prepared depicting simple rules of health which any child can easily understand. The mental health of a child has also been given due importance and the charts in this connection will be found very helpful.

Then, there is a section dealing with the character training and civics, to make an example to our children for becoming good citizens not only of India but of the world. Besides there are sections giving idea about the work that is being carried on in connection with our unfortunate handicapped children—the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the crippled, to make their life as happy as possible.

There are also simple science experiments showing the utility of science in our every day life. Good gardening and grow-more-food have been kept in view, and a beautiful flower and plant show has been arranged.

Of course, Balkan-ji-Bari has its role in the Balak Nagar. We have tried to collect a number of photographs depicting representative activities of the Organisation, giving an idea of how important recreation is in the cause of education. Balkan-ji-Bari is an organisation which brings children together in their leisure time for recreation, but it is based on the belief that recreation is a medium of education in the most liberal sense, and that how a child spends his leisure hours will be an important determinant of man or woman, he or she is to become.

Balkan-ji-Bari, thus, is a school of discipline but the discipline is that of a democracy in which the citizen is primarily responsible for the fulfilment of those duties which citizenship implies. In most of his life, the child is under order, at work and may be at home, but Balkan-ji-Bari is his own affairs. Boys and girls meet in these Centres as often as possible,—every day if convenient, or once a week at least, and arrange varied programmes. It shows clearly how the Balkan-ji-Bari through its programme tries to educate children in such a manner that they become patriotic and self-reliant Indian citizens having power of endurance and self-sacrifice. With the help and co-operation of the parents, guardians and teachers, we are sure to achieve this aim.

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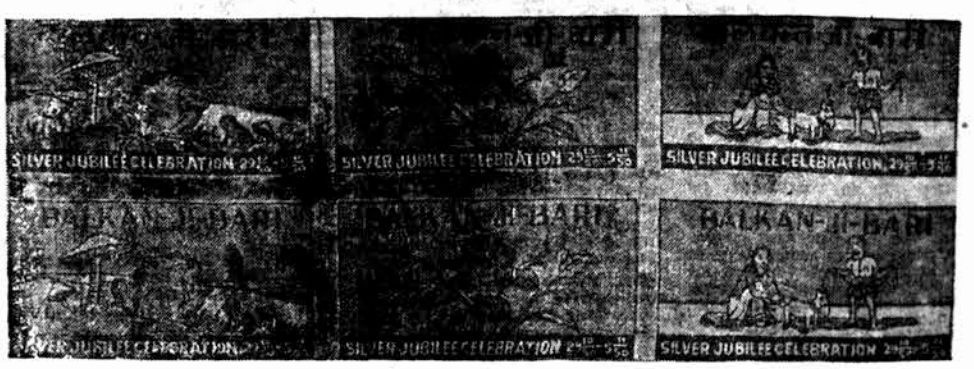
"BALKAN-JI-BARI DESERVES ALL SUPPORT"—NEHRU

PRIME MINISTER,
INDIA.

New Delhi,
September 2, 1950.

I send my good wishes to the Balkan-ji-Bari on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of this Organisation. From what I have known of the Balkan-ji-Bari I have found that it has done excellent work among the children and deserves every support. The children of a nation are the first charge of that nation and the Organisations like the Balkan-ji-Bari help considerably in laying the foundations of good citizenship. More particularly it should be the function of this Organisation to look after the children of under-privileged persons. It is unfortunate that we have any under-privileged persons in India, but till such time as they exist we should pay special care to their children.

Jawaharlal Nehru



Decorative stamps issued by the Balkan-ji-Bari in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee celebrations. They are available at one anna each. By purchasing them you will do your best to swell its fund.

Our Glory

Shri C. K. Kamdar, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, has issued the following appeal:

Enjoy! Dance!! and remain in eternal happiness!!! In the history of free India, which got freedom as a result of eternal vigilance, non-stop single-minded work and great labour this is the first time that Children's Week is being celebrated by Balkan-ji-Bari. To-day there is a special corner for children in the hearts of the people of our country. Both the Government and the people have begun to understand the importance of children

In the colossal movement of universal peace, in the making of India of Gandhiji's dreams, and for the education and enhancement of children, the contribution of Balkan-ji-Bari is not small. That, the leaders like the President of free India Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have recognised the sweetness, of the odour from the garden nurtured by our Dada have contacted the flowers (the children) of that garden, and being satisfied take pride in our activitses of freedom in education, is a sign of our good fortune.

But along with this our responsibili-

(Continued on page 27)

HUMAN SEISMOGRAPH

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There Is More In Handshake Than Meets The Eye

DOES your handshake "sell" you or "give you away"?

Several years ago I was in the office of a friend of mine who is a personnel director for a large firm. "What did you think of the applicant who was here?" he asked.

I replied that I had been favourably impressed by the young man. He seemed to have the educational qualifications for the job; he had a pleasing personality; he made a good appearance.

"All quite true," said my friend, "but there was one thing lacking that you could not detect. The man for this particular job must, above all, be aggressive—he must have plenty of 'get up and go, the initiative to start things for himself. That young fellow makes a nice first impression, but he would never succeed on this job. He is really a namby-pamby", writes John D. Murphy in "Your Life".

"Just how could you tell that."

"By his handshake. It had no vitality. It was limp as a dead fish. He was putting up a front as a 'go-getter,' but his handshake gave his pose away. Actually, he is timid and retiring."

I thought then that my friend was being grossly unfair to judge a man by so small a thing as his handshake. But experience has since taught me that you can nearly always size a person up by his handshake. And what we will call "handshake and analysis," for want of a better term, is not based on superstition but on psychology.

Sensitive And Expressive

All human behaviour is purposive and significant. Especially is this true in respect to actions of the hands. As. Dr. Charlotte Wolff, a psychologist who has made an extensive study of hands, says in her book The Human Hand, "The meaning of gesture is wholly psychological. It is profoundly allied with nervous and emotional reactions, and only to a certain degree with the stimuli of thought."

So sensitive is the hand in registering the unconscious motives of the mind that Dr. Wolff calls the hand "the seismograph of emotional reactions."

"As the hand is the most mobile and most sensitive and expressive part of the body," she says, "it is no wonder that.....it should reflect every single emotion that the individual experiences."

And so it is that when we meet someone for the first time we nearly always take pains to look our best, to try to say the correct thing, to appear confident and poised—but all too often we make the mistake of forgetting about our handshake.

The handshake telegraphs to the other person what we really are. It either sells us—or gives us away.

Although we may have a confident smile on face, our handshake can say, "I am afraid." We may consciously cultivate a friendly tone in our voice, but our handshake may be telling the other person, "I don't like you."

First Impression

The handshake is one of those "little things" that can mean so much in our dealings with people.

It is usually the first impression that we make on others, and, since it affords physical contact, it is much more intimate than the voice can ever be.

As Lord Chesterfield said, "A man's fortune is frequently decided by his first address. If pleasing, others at once conclude he has merit; but if ungraceful, they decide against him."

Elmer Wheeler tells me that he considers a good friendly handshake one of the greatest assets that a salesman, a businessman, or a Clubman can have. At the Elmer Wheeler Sales Training Institute in Houston, Texas, all students are given careful briefing in the correct manner of shaking hand: Early in his career as a sales consultant Elmer learned that there is a particular magic about the handshake.

"I have seen big deals fizzled on such a simple little thing as a handshake," Wheeler says. "and I decided to find out why."

So far as I know Elmer Wheeler is the only man to have a handshake copyrighted, and he has given me permission to pass on to you the handshake that he has "tested" and found to be the best for selling yourself to other people:

"Grip the hand firmly comfortably," says Elmer.

"Put your right foot slightly forward to give you balance. It makes the other person feel you are bending toward his friendship.

"The shake is simple: Just two short ups and downs as you greet the other person. One up and down indicates disinterest Three seems overdoing it."

In addtion, here is Elmer Wheeler's list of the six "don'ts" for the person who wishes to use his handshake to sell himself:

The Ring Squeezer

This mistake is usually unintentional, but it is never good salesmake your first contact a painful one. Unconsciously the other person will remember the pain—and resent it. It will also get you the reputation of having little consideration for others.

The Fish Hand

The limp, fish-like hand indicates lack of confidence, submissiveness, and lack of interest in the other person. How would you feel if you stepped forward enthusiastically, expecting a warm friendly greeting, and someone slipped a cold mackerel in your hand? It lets the other fellow down.

It indicates that you do not consider him worth an enthusiastic handclasp. As F. S. Osgood once said, "I love a hand that meets my own with a grasp that causes some sensation."

The Bone Crusher

The person who seems to delight in feeling your bones crunch in his hand may be trying to cover up an inferiority complex, but he is using poor psychology. Like the ring squeezer, he makes his first contact a painful one. But he goes the ring squeezer one better. He adds psychological pain to physical pain.

There is nothing any more humiliating than to have your hand "mastered" or "overcome". The bone crusher puts the other fellow in the inferior position—which is always bad psychology.

The Hand Pumper

The person who keeps pumping your hand up and down is the opposite of the fish hand. He is telling you that he feels insecure. He is "overdoing the act." He is too anxious to please.

He is trying to feign an enthusiasm that he does not feel—and people instinctively see through his "act".

The Hand Jerker

The person who gives your hand one short "jerk" and abruptly withdraws his own may not realize it but his unconscious is telling you that he finds the meeting distasteful. His symbolic action says, "What has to be done, has to be done—but the quicker it's over with the better." It may be unfair to judge the hand jerker too harshly. His "short shrift" may not indicate that he dislikes you as an individual, but only that he is an extreme introvert, finds all social contacts displeasing, and just doesn't like people. However, regardless of his unconscious motives, he creates a bad impression.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

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(Continued from Page 7)

more effective we are in killing each other.

Be more specific if you like. In Germany (perhaps the most literate nation in human history) highly educated leaders methodically exterminated six and one-half million people in cold blood. In England and France the graduates of such institutions as Oxford and the Sobonne muddled their way to Munich and the Second World War. Here in America the graduates of our finest institutions represent us in Congress in ways that often embarrass us greatly. The present writer no longer believes that just more education is the solution to our problem. More important than more education is the task of achieving a different kind of education. We must, in fact, conceive a new role and place for education.

Spiritual Values

Throughout most of our national history we have taken our freedom for granted. Because there seemed to be no immediate threat, we felt that we could afford to be slow in action and that we would have decades and even centuries in which to solve our problems. We may have felt we had time to carry on an education of a pedestrian character largely devoid of fervour and dedication to our way of life. So, too, we felt we could endure apathy from most citizens in the community. We knew the processes of freedom faltered seriously, but we were sure we would muddle through. Now, however, time is no longer on our side.

Allied against us are not only crafty enemies but widespread human want and suffering in great areas of the globe. We cannot hope to win through for freedom without a carefully developed strategy, a new dynamic education, and a resurgent community life organized around the moral and spiritual values that are the foundations of our freedom.

The first step towards this goal is to take inventory of our tradition of freedom and human values and the principles underlying Communism and other totalitarian patterns. Where our ideological opponents have based their hope for human betterment on materialism, denial of God, and subservience of the individual to the state, Western democracy must take its position firmly in support of the worth and dignity of all men.

In word and deed we must demonstrate our faith in all men regardless of creed, colour, or economic status. We must express in action our respect for the worth and dignity of every individual human being.

Locally, nationally, and internationally we must be faithful to the truth as we see it and active in the process of building a true human brotherhood. To us the state is made for the service of mankind. Man is thus more important than the state. There is, however, one pitfall we must manage to avoid.

Democracy is not an abstract philosophical concept, not merely something to talk about. It is most of all something to be lived in one's daily life in association with other men and women. Democracy means action, not merely talk about problems or philosophical give and take. Therefore a democratic community is strong and effective when its citizens participate constantly and vitally in the processes of that community. It becomes weak and decadent when citizens fail to participate and leave community processes to elected officials. We know, too, that the fundamentals of education have to do with the practice of good citizenship, and that we shall achieve effective education only when children and adults learn to be good citizens by being good citizens now in school, home, and community.

Deliver The Goods

It is not enough, however, to develop the organization for total mobilization of resources for education in every community. This mobilization must be carried on with a full awareness and understanding of the power of freedom and a realistic understanding of the threat of Communism and other types of totalitarianism.

Communism has appealed to the masses in Asia because it promised progress towards the decencies of life and soon after its arrival delivered part payment. But perhaps more important than the promises of Communist leaders is the zeal with which they spread their education and propaganda Democracy and freedom must have equal zeal though different strategy and methodology. Though we often fail to sense it, we as the proponents of freedom have a far more attractive philosophy to further.

Every community organization must understand this philosophy and make itself a living example of its meaning in method, in spirit, and in zeal.

When democracy becomes resurgent, when it recaptures its original moral and spiritual fervour, when at home and abroad it practices what it preaches, when it makes of every community a vital functioning educational enterprise, education will have the new dynamic it needs. Then also democracy can and will win the battle of ideas. Then we can with practicality fight here and there around the globe for human freedom, for we will be fighting side by side with men and women who have freedom to win and who want to win it because they know it is a working reality.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 26)

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ties have also increased. Educators are the true soldiers of the constructive work of our country. The responsibility of giving better education to hundreds and thousands and millions of children is ours. Your co-operation is needed in order to open units of Balken-ji-Bari throughout all the corners of India where millions of eager children are waiting to join Balkan-ji-Bari.

That there should not be a single child in our country who has not joined this our garden -Balkan-ji-Bari. This movement has become a great educational movement of our nation by ceaseless work of twenty-five years, and in the making of this many a people have co-operated. That all parents love and value their children more than material belongings is a matter of fact. It is also a fact that there is no better education than free and unfettered development of the child.

I appeal, therefore, to all the parents, guardians and teachers, social workers and politicians, to co-operate in our work of making our country great and a place worth taking pride, through free and healthy development of millions of children of our country. And, my little friends! Dear children you may also get ready to work in the pure and free atmosphere which is being prepared for you. Balken-ji-Bari Zindabad!

*

Balkan-Ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a One Anna stamp for postage, from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar Bombay 21. He will, indeed be happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21.

LEARNING BY DOING

Australia Tries New Experiment

BY LEO KELLY

AN experiment in modern educational practice which may one day become the pattern of child training in schools throughout Australia is being carried out in the State Government school at Bankstown, a Sydney suburb.

The school headmaster, Mr. Donald McLean, who was born in 1905, is the man behind it. His fundamental idea is to help children acquire knowledge by doing things rather than by passive listening. The teacher must be a guide rather than an instructor.

Mr. McLean's educational methods have already yielded such results that one school inspector has recommended their adoption in State Government schools throughout New South Wales.

Visiting educationists have been impressed with the work done at Bankstown Central. Mr. James Hemming, well-known British educationist, described Mr. McLean's school as a "growing point in world education" when he visited it during his recent Australian tour.

Bankstown Central School, a combined primary, technical and home science training centre for more than 2,300 boys and girls, is the largest school of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

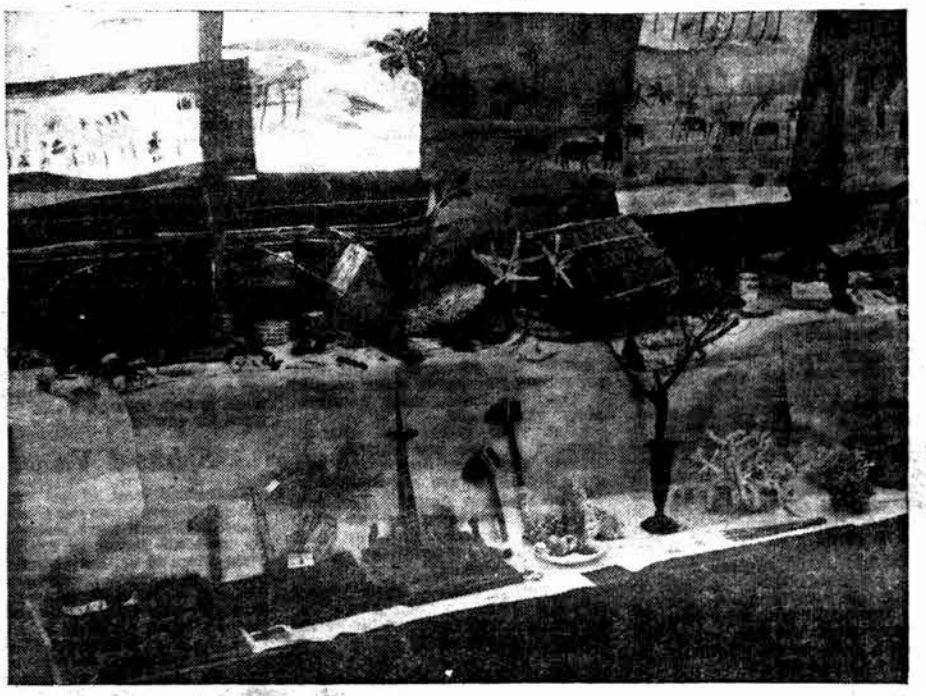
When visitors enter the front door, they see immediately the emphasis on doing—the papier-mache stage sets for the School Drama Group's forthcoming production of a Moliere play.

They see it in the group of eager children taking an old car to pieces in the auto annexe; in the paintings on the walls; and they see the success of the plan in the alert and cheery faces in the corridors; in the crowded library.

New Approach

"School subjects, which previously had little connection with life must be brought down to earth, co-ordinated and woven into the fabric of living," Mr. McLean says.

This new approach to education develops personality, widens interests, stimulates active thinking and leads to the appreciation of beauty and the cultivation of humane feelings. In this way, children are groomed for responsible citizenship.



Part of an exhibition on "Pacific Neighbours" held recently at Bankstown Central School. All models, paintings and items illustrate aspects of the Pacific.

Early in his career, Mr. McLean developed a dislike of the rigid, unimaginative methods of teaching. But it was not until he became headmaster of a school at Curlwaa on the Murray River, that he was able to try out some of his ideas.

At Curlwaa, under his guidance, all "reading, writting and arithmetic" were given association with the local irrigation and fruit industry, in which most of his pupils were sooner or later to find employment.

Irrigation systems throughout history, from Egypt to California, were studied with the physical, mathematical and climatic laws governing irrigation, the role of water in the life of the community. Then came study of the different types of fruit, the care and cultivation of fruit trees, the picking, packing, weighing, dispatching and merchandising of fruit, cool store practices, transport and market problems.

Mr. McLean later went to Barnam, an important timber centre, also on the Murray. There he tailored the curriculum to fit the timber industry and the infinite varieties if ways it affected the life of the local community.

The results in each case were stimulating in terms of personality development, increased desire for knowledge and practical use.

But it was not until two years ago, when he arrived at a big school like Bankstown Central, that his ideas could have free play."

"Tool Subjects"

Mr. McLean regards with little enthusiasm the old custom of studying English, history, geography, mathematics and elementary science as isolated, virtually unrelated subjects.

He calls them "tool subjects," and believes that their main principles can be condensed and communicated to children more rapidly than was previously thought possible. "The power to study is of more moment than the facts gleaned by study" says Mr. McLean.

He and his staff give only half of the five-hour teaching day to teaching those "tool subjects." The rest of the time is for projects which embody these "tool subjects" in an interesting way.

At Bankstown Central, the projects consist of a series of social study assignments for different age groups on subjects ranging from a "history of the Suburb", "Pacific Neighbours" or "The Story of Civil Aviation" to "How We Depend on Each Other," "The Debt of the Present to the Past," or "Your Home and Other Homes."

These projects are approached from all angles to give each student a fully rounded out picture of the subject and all its implications.

Mr. McLean does this through his "Eight-Point Pupil Activity Method," which he regards as important in building personality and imparting practical, useful knowledge.

The method consists of:—

1. Regular discussions on different aspects of a project in order to develop articulate speech, clarify ideas and aid memory and reflection.

2. Study of the basic "tool subjects" related to the particular assignment.

3. Library research to widen interest and knowledge, and develop personality.

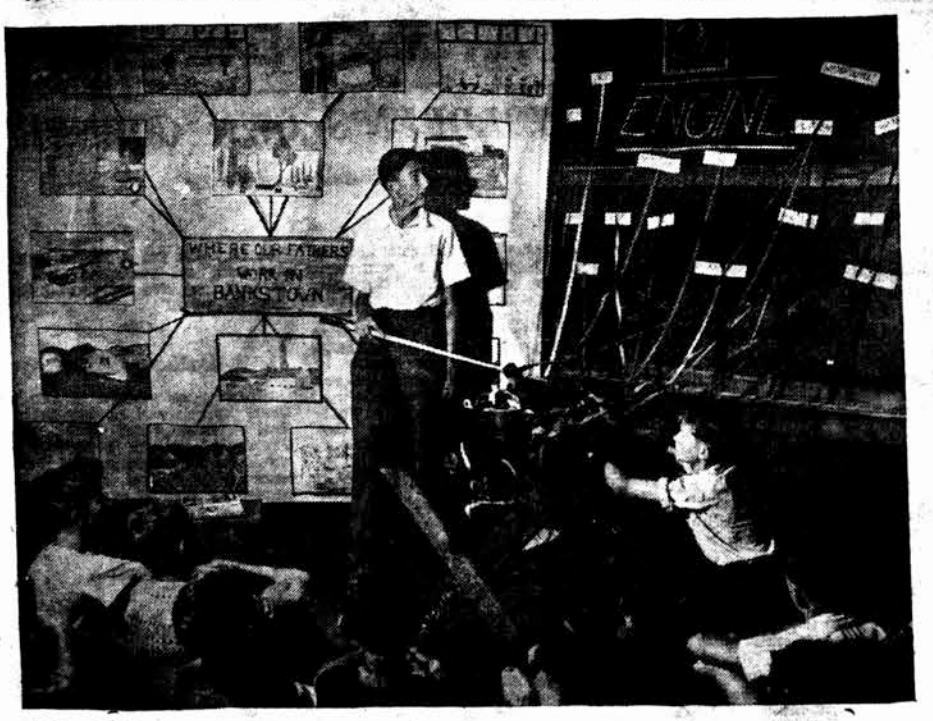
4. Problems to solve, preferably of a scientific or economic character, to sharpen logic and to help understanding of society's eternal battle with nature.

5. Creative activities—such as painting, writing, acting and music-making—which provide all-round emotional satisfactions contributing to mental and physical health.

6. Constructive activities, which give less imaginative children opportunities to succeed and build self-esteem. These include making models from plan, drawing maps and graphs, mounting photographs and newspaper clippings.

7. Excursions involving visits to factories, hospitals, printing works and other places of interest. Such visits not only widen horizons, but allow children to meet people, make speeches of thanks, write letters of appreciation, and lecture to other classes.

8. A culminating activity, such as an exhibition of work, a programme of plays and lectures or the compilation of a large class book of work done through the assignment.



A boy lectures on the principle of the motor car at Bankstown Central School. A section of another project on the suburb of Bankstown is visible at the side.

Typical Project

The following outline of a typical six-week project, "Pacific Neighbours", gives some idea how the method blends the eight important points into an integrated programme:—

In the first lesson, the children open their atlases at the Pacific Ocean, while the teacher discusses the assignment. Earlier lessons on the navigators, Marco Polo, Magellan and Cook are recalled, and the children later dicuss visits to the seashore, coral, shells and native

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Prevention Of Social Vice

The Right Remedy Is To Revive Family Life

BY S.B. SAROJA

AT the inaugural session of the first All-India Conference on Moral and Social Hygiene held at New Delhi recently several speakers made a forceful plea for completely rooting out prostitution in India.

Though the Conference provided an occasion to focus the nation's attention on a problem of the highest importance, I am afraid, the methods suggested by the various speakers to eradicate commercialized vice are unsuited to conditions in this country and will not touch even the fringe of the problem.

Conserve Family Life

The main cause of prostitution in our country is to be found in the gradual break-up of the joint family life during the past two centuries due to socio-economic conditions, which have deprived several millions of families of economic support. One function after another which was discharged by members of the joint families was lost to them, with the advance of the industrial age with its mass-production techniques.

This process was accelerated since the dawn of the present century. There has been a progressive weakening and disruption of the family in our country during the past several decades which have made it impracticable as a refuge in time of need. The modern family, both in rural and urban centres, hardly offers support and asylum to its members, even in illness, privation, and misfortune. The average middle class family everywhere in India at present cannot on any account be regarded as a mutual protective association against life's difficulties and dangers, and even the head of a household now-a-days, who has had bad luck in business or finds himself unemployed and penniless, cannot by any means rely on his relatives for help. The majority of these families besides find themselves quite unable to care for even their aged and infirm members, for invalids, orphans and dependents, due to the stress of privation and necessity. And sudden misfortunes to heads of families, or their death, have shattered the economic status of millions of families in recent years. I say this from first-hand experience. When a family breaks up, it is the female members who suffer first and foremost. Many of them are confronted with the only alternative of selling their person for monetary considerations. It is thus clear, that if prostitution is to be prevented, the consolidation of family life is an essential prerequisite. I wonder, no one stressed this point at the Delhi Conference.

Venereal Disease

Concerning venereal disease, there was much wobbling at the Conference. One distinct gain of the Conference was that public attention was focussed on its increasing incidence.

Some of the results of recent investigations into the incidence of venereal disease in our country are appalling. It is, of course, impossible to get statistical evidence in matters concerning sex and we have to refer to the—often almost incredible—estimates of medical and psychological experts; but it is safe to conclude from available material that, among the men who marry when they are over thirty years of age, at least one in a hundred, on the average, will have had an attack of gonorrhoea or syphillis. This is indisputably the case in our cities, and if any one has any doubt on this point, let him examine the number of treatments recorded for venereal diseases each day in the hospitals in each city and town. I am inclined to believe that even the figures quoted by the hospital authorities are too low to be accurate, as both the doctor and the patient are always inclined to hush up the cases.

My own personal belief is that these diseases are much commoner among our "university" educated and higher commercial classes, than among the artisans and working classes who marry young, and that the chief focus of infection is prostitution, to which several lakhs of our respectable girls have been driven out of economic necessity during recent years.

There is also, undoubtedly, an unprecedented elaboration and diffusion of abnormal practices and abnormal emotional tendencies on the part of our educated youth. All these aberrations are mostly because most men and women prefer to marry late anticipating the difficulties of setting up a home in these abnormal times. And late marriages are now being advocated at Ministerial level as the panacea for all social vices.

The remedy for many of the social vices of our time consists in the resuscitation of family life. If family life develops on healthy lines, prostitution will be a thing of the past.

Strange Things Do Happen!

NO WASHING-UP: An edible plate made of waffle batter with a thin coating of chocolate, and a glass that can be eaten after the contents have been drunk, are being manufactured by a Bavarian firm.

OVERSIGHT: A native policeman of British East Africa marched a suspected cattle-stealer 100 miles to the nearest lock-up, then realized that he had left the key behind.

SOUND IDEA?: Because he is deaf in one ear a Swedish farmer has applied for a radio licence at half price.

MISSING: A woman of Jersey City who reads palms and predicts the future has asked police to find her stolen car—and crystal ball.

SOMETHING WRONG: A Tokyo factory producing "fireproof bricks" has been burned down.

CHURCHGOERS: When people in Jacksonville, Florida, say "I am going to church" or "I have been to church", they travel free on buses.

The Superlative Reverend

A prominent Southern pastor of the name of Smith tells the following story on himself. Some years ago he was seriously ill for a long time and numerous friends and parishioners called continually to ask about his condition.

The day he took a decided turn for the better, the old church janitor thought that the people of the town would like to know the glad news. So he took out the box of letters to the bulletin board on the church lawn, and after much laborious effort stood back to admire his announcement: "God is good—Smith is better!"

Father called in his daughter for a chat. Your young man was at my office today," he told her, "and asked me for your hand. I consented.'

"But, Father," faltered the girl "I hate to leave Mother."

"That's perfectly all right, my dear, perfectly all right. Just take her with you."

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An American was explaining to a British visitor the construction of an electrical sign his concern was about to place on Broadway in New York "It will contain", he said, "20,000 red lights, 17,000 blue lights, 10,000 white lights, and, in the center of the sign, a sunburst of orange and purple."

The Englishman was impressed "Most extraordinary," he said, "but don't you think, old chap, that it will be just a little bit conspicuous?"

SAFETY FIRST

'Aachener Nachrichten' Aachen

"I've invented an ideal weapon for the Germans. It only fires east."

LEARNING BY DOING

(Continued from Page 28)

people who wear shell adornment. The teacher suggest some points for the children to follow up.

The second lesson is devoted to underlining the value of group activity. Committees are formed to study the projects from different points of view. Children can join any one of these:—

Voyages committee to write account of voyages; Descriptions committee to write descriptions of different Pacific countries; Pictograph committee to make graphs, maps and folders; Painting committee to paint a set of pictures connected with the project; Modelling committee to make plaster and moulding clay models of houses, boats, islands and animals and Exhibition committee to arrange an exhibition at the end of the project.

A list of committees and their members is posted on a wall chart. In the third lesson, the children are introduced to the library and learn how to get the most out of it.

"Many children leave our schools with the belief that libraries are the preserve of a privileged class", says Mr. McLean. "Teachers must show children how to consult reference cards, indexes and encyclopedias as research widens their interest."

In the fourth lesson, a text book chapter on "The Pacific" is read and discussed. The teacher shows how a student should select important points and make a summary. The children find key facts about the Pacific, and make a blackboard summary by group effort.

The fifth lesson takes the shape of a visit to the Museum, where many exhibits from the Pacific are inspected, and notes and sketches made. Another group visits the steel works at Newcastle (Australia's coal and steel city, 100 miles north of Sydney), at the same time studying the geology of the country between the two cities.

Lesson six given over to free work. Committees go ahead with their accounts of voyages, graphs, paintings and models.

One group constructs a large map and marks on it the great ports of the Pacific and the sea and air routes which connect them.

Another writes a play about a Chinese family fleeing from famine. Yet another busies itself writing up descriptions of an experimental sheep farm recently established among primitive tribes in the highlands of New Guinea.

The next three lessons fall into the same pattern.

All the time, the children are learning not only about the Pacific, but about themselves in particular, how to get on with one another, how to organise, the value of group work.

In the tenth lesson Australia's relations with Asian people are discussed.

The basic "tool subjects" are, of course, worked through the project. For instance, a science group in the exhibition committee made a full set of stage lightings for the Drama Group's production, including spotlight dimmers, coloured lights and an elaborate switchboard. English grammer and composition was employed in every piece of writing associated with the project. Mathematics had innumerable airings in trade and production discussions. Geography was given a full coverage.

Exhibition

At the end of the six weeks, the class held an exhibition in which displays included maps, graphs, pictures, drawings, costumes, masks, curios of the South-west Pacific (mostly borrowed from ex-Serviceman fathers), items from Sydney's Chinese district, models of canoes, of a New Zealand glacier and of a Chinese farm.

Parents and friends as well as other classes were invited to attend.

Youthful escorts, with blue armbands marked "Official" in white, showed visitors round the exhibition, giving brief explanatory lectures as they went. A special show was put on in the exhibition hall.

A young compere described the project. Two boys and two girls gave lectures on Marco Polo, Magellan, Drake and Cook. A play about a Chinese family, "The Heroism of Ta Chang", was performed. The compere commented upon population and food problems in Asia, as revealed in the play.

A boy read a special paper he had prepared entitled, "A Day in Bali". Another lad lectured on "My visit to the Exhibition of Chinese Painting, Sydney Art Gallery, 1949".

A boy lectured on, "Air lines to Asia", using material sent by the school's air pilot patrons flying on overseas routes.

The programme ended with a boy conducting an imaginary conversation with a Chinese lad about 'Rubber, Oil and Tin for Wool."

At the close of the project, each student retained his own folder containing all maps, paintings, graphs and written material he had prepared, as well as all the pictures he had collected.

By such a method a student not only gains valuable experience in assembling information and digesting ideas. He also forms new and important attitudes to intelligent Australian citizenship.

He realises that Australia's Pacific neighbours have well-developed cultures. He has also a new appreciation of the inter-dependence of Pan-Pacific peoples, and of the new status imposed upon Australia by modern transport.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

RED STAR OVER TIBET

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(Continued from Page 10)

sent forms of government would have to give way, as otherwise it would lead to internal disturbances in these states.

India, by a treaty with China, could effectively intervene, through diplomatic crannels, or use her influence and good offices in bringing about constitutional change in these states, since such action would be in India's own interests. Besides, it would also result in a chain of friendly states"—friendly to both India and China.

This analyst said a Sino-Indian trety would perhaps also result in China confining herself to her territorial domain and not seeking to spread Communism. He however, would not rule out the possibility of internal Communist movements in various countries springing up and operating within their regions.

He declared: "The main consequence of Communist influence over Tibet will be a quickening of reforms aimed at improving the political, economic and educational standards of the masses inhabiting countries around Tibet and China. There is bound to be a swing to the left, though it might be more of a moderate type, say Socialist nature rather than of the Marxist or Communist pattern"

India's Choice

The consensus of opinion appears to be that the time has come for India to make a decision—whether to be with her own neighbours, working with them as one family for collective peace and prosperity; or to be with the Western nations as an alternative to working with Communist nations or pro—Communist countries The view is held that India has a difficult choice.

The former would mean a cold attitude by the West: the latter would result in open conflict with the Sino-Soviet bloc.

The world and Asia, in particular eagerly await the answer—for as one neutral observer here said, it will also give India's answer to another question: "Whether she can tolerate domination in any form in any country in Asia and the world in general.

Trade Routes

Tibet has for centuries been dependent on India for her trade, both incoming and outgoing.

Through India, Tibet has been able to export her wool, salt, musk and horn; from India has been going to Tibet cotton and woollen manufactures, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco.

Tibet has also functioned as the pivot of trade from India to the West Chinese provinces of Sikiang, Siling Szechuang and Yunnan. Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia have also been served by India either through the Central Asian trade route or the route from Lhasa to Tihwa via Jyekundo and upwards via the Kanzu corridor leading to Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang.

The states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, lying on the north-east frontier of India, have also been served by trade routes running from Raxaul in Bihar, Kalimpong in Bengal and Sadiya in Assam.

Of these routes, the Kalimpong—the Kalimpong - Gangton - Gyantse - Lhasa route—is by far the most important from India's point of view, because from this arterial route branch off alternate routes to various parts of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

Here again, as in the political context, what will be the economic consequences of Communist China's direct influence over Tibet?

New China has been busy improving the communication facilities in her western provinces, building roads and aerodromes.

According to authoritative information available here, China has undertaken an ambitious plan of breaking open the natural barriers provided by nature with her steep mountains, blizzards, snow-falls and vast stretches of desert lands so that there will be road, rail or air links between various parts of China.

One of the terms of the proposed Sino-Tibetan agreement is the construction of trunk roads linking West China with Assam, Lhasa with Gyantse, and via Gyantse further down to Nepal. These roads are to be maintained by the Chinese Government.

As a preliminary step, the Peking Government have gone ahead with building roads and aerodromes in the regions bordering Eastern Tibet. It is learned that they have built roads between Litang, Ratang, Jyekundo and Sining; from Jyekundo (in Tsinghai) towards the Tibet frontier. Airfields also have been made at Kanse and Jyekundo.

A spokesman of the Kalimpong Chamber of Commerce said passage of trade by these "normal routes" would not be "overnight changed just because there is a change of regime in Tibet or there is Communist influence." He said that at present India was the only "friendly" outlet for trade between West China, Tibet and the outside world. He said, that, perhaps, the construction of roads and other modern facilities would mean a greater flow of trade towards China than ever before

Better Prospects

A spokesman of the Tibet Traders' Association said the centuries-old trade between India and Tibet would become better with a Sino-Tibetan agreement.

He thought new avenues of commerce would be opened while old markets, now temporarily closed, would be reopened. This would bring about an increased flow of goods to and from India to a vast stretch of territory from Ladakh in the extreme west to West China in the extreme east of Tibet.

Wool Earns Dollars

A leading Indian wool-shipper said one of the most important items of export from Tibet was raw wool. At present he said, about 70,000 maunds of raw Tibetan wool were being exported out of a total arrival of 90,000 to 100,000 maunds in the Kalimpong market. The exports were mainly to the United States.

The dollars accruing from these exports went into the Indian Government's dollar reserves, while payment in lieu was made in rupees.

Best Way Out

A veteran Indian trader having business connections with Tibet Sikkim, Bhutan and West China (before Communist occupation), said:

"It is obvious that though China has an advantage in the political sphere, it is balanced evenly by economic circumstances which at present are in favour of India. Our hope — the hope of Indian business interests in Kalimpong—is that there should be an amicable tripartite agreement between India, Tibet and China"

Three thousand children of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari took out a procession in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Bari. Photo shows a tableau of Saudi Arabian Costumes which formed a part of the celebrations.

Greeting you with their delightful dances are the children of the Chaupaty Bakan-ji-Bari.

LOUIS FISCHER'S BIOGRAPHY OF MAHATMA

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(Continued from Page 3)

joined Jesus and Buddha in being venerated and not emulated.

But Gandhi the man never gave any sanction for Gandhi the prophet, much less Gandhi, the god.

He could not claim, he wrote, that he had "exhibited any heroic or demonstrable non-violence in myself. All I can claim is that I am sailing in the direction without a moment's stop."

There is a host of questions to be asked and answered about Gandhi's personality, his life and his impact on our age. There is a searching examination to be made of Gandhi's role as a political leader and the results of his effort to combine India's struggle for freedom with man's struggle for regeneration.

But whatever one's approach to the problems of human frailty and human striving it is impossible to deny the force of this man who freed his own countrymen of the subservient and passive spirit that made foreign rule possible and taught all men, again, that no enslaving force can maintain itself against the assertion of human dignity.

Fischer's Role

This is the primary note of his life, detailed with full and loving care by Louis Fischer in the first full-length biography of Gandhi to appear since his death.

Gandhi's "Search For Truth" was never impeded by simple logic and Gandhi himself never made any virtue of consistency, but Mr. Fischer has with great skill drawn a line through all the many Gandhian contradictions.

He has given us a coherent story of what Gandhi did and the beginning of an idea of what Gandhi was. On both counts, his contribution is a major one.

We may hope, however, for more searching and more sharply analytical studies of Gandhi, both as a personality and as a political leader. There are in Gandhi many aspects of personality which Mr. Fischer has left barely mentioned or unexplored...A closer study of Gandhi's role in the peak events of Indian political history in the decades he dominated is also indicated by many questions Mr. Fischer leaves unanswered, especially about the crisis years of 1922 and 1931 when the movements he brought into being threatened to end British rule here and there, only to be reined in by Gandhi for religious reasons, to the dismay of his own closest followers.

This is not said to detract from the immense value of the narrative account Louis Fischer has written. Indian history of the last fifty years was entwined with the story of Gandhi, and Mr. Fischer had the formidable task of telling the story of Gandhi's life without undertaking to write the whole history of which Gandhi was such a large part. In this he has, in great measure, admirably succeeded. The reader will find in these pages Gandhi the young fighter against race discrimination in Africa (to his last days, the race issue was paramount in Gandhi's mind, a fact worth thoughtful consideration by all Americans today), Gandhi, the self-styled health "crack" and "faddist", the truth-seeker, the healer, the leader of a new kind of non-violent political struggle, the venerated saint who never accepted the halo thrust upon him, the man of ready good humor, and frequent quizzical wit, the patient and affectionate "Bapu" or father to those around him and to millions of his people, the shrewd politician, the inspired leader of the great awakening that heralded the end of British rule in India, the man who restored to Indians their manhood and who, in the end, towered in his defeat at the hands of human weakness.

Careful Craftsman

Mr. Fischer tells this story with care and devotion and fidelity. He writes as an affectionate admirer, perhaps even as a would-be disciple, approaching Gandhi from a road that led him through the temples of other gods that failed him. His work is that of a careful craftsman. His account is solidly based on carefully scanned documentation and on firsthand contact with scores of Gandhi's friends, associates, critics and opponents, and with Gandhi himself. He does bestow upon the reader occasionally some of his own rather heavy-handed moralizing but these lapses are few and disappear in the great merit of the work as a whole. For those who would seek to discover what answers Gandhi had for the troubles of men, Louis Fischer has provided an extremely useful text. — USIS.

("The Life of Mahatma Gandhi" is published by Harper and Brothers, New York.)

Wanted To Make Laughing Illegal

A Los Angles policeman recently arrested a 69-year-old man for laughing loudly in a cafe after a Justice of the Peace who happened to be there had complained that the laughter was "somewhere between a howl like that of a hyena and the braying of a jackass."

A Superior Court judge found in favour of the laughing man. He was obviously aware that laughter is a cheap medicine and harms nobody.

A doctor declares that a really hearty laugh massages the diaphragm and tones up the stomach muscles. "If you want health and long life, get the laughing habit," he says "I love to see a patient chuckle. Why? Because mirth kills disease And laughter is the best of all breathing exercises because it fills parts of the lungs poorly ventilated by ordinary breathing."